

## U.S. Panel Asserts Deadlock Is Broken On Tax Revision

By David E. Rosenbaum  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — After an intense weekend of meetings that began amid talk that tax revision would be scuttled, members of the House Ways and Means Committee said that they had broken the stalemate and they would be able to produce a bill this year.

"I am more confident each day that we can produce a bill that will come very close to the president's mark," Representative Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois and the committee's chairman, said Sunday.

Representative John J. Duncan of Tennessee, the panel's ranking Republican, shared the chairman's confidence, although Mr. Duncan said he was not sure he personally would support the legislation.

"I definitely think we can have a bill out of here this year," Mr. Duncan said.

The House Democratic leadership has set aside the first week in December for a tax debate by the full House of Representatives. Mr. Rostenkowski said he expected to meet that deadline.

The Senate will not act on taxes this year, but Senate leaders have promised to consider the issue in 1986 if the House sends them a bill.

Republican lawmakers said the administration would like to see House passage of a tax measure, whatever its provisions, in the belief that damage to the president's plan could be corrected next year in the Senate.

President Ronald Reagan has made tax revision the top legislative priority of his second term. In recent months, he has made several speeches around the country promoting his tax plan, but the public's response to it seemed generally lukewarm.

The sense of progress resulted not so much from the actual votes the committee took over the weekend as from a perception by committee members that political deals had been cut on the toughest issues. These include the deductibility of state and local taxes, the taxation of fringe benefits and the rules for business depreciation.

The Ways and Means Committee took up the bill Sunday.

It rejected Mr. Rostenkowski's proposal that companies be allowed, beginning in 1987, to deduct 10

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**Ex-SS Officer Impenitent, Article Says**

By James M. Markham  
*New York Times Service*

BERLIN — A West German magazine said Monday that it had interviewed and photographed Alois Brunner, 73, former SS officer who is held responsible for deporting more than 120,000 Austrian, German, French, Slovakian and Czech Jews to Nazi death camps.

The interview, which will be part of a series, Mr. Brunner is quoted as saying he has "no bad conscience" for his acknowledged role in organizing the roundup and deportation of European Jews to Auschwitz and other death camps.

The magazine also reported Mr. Brunner is making an apparently rhetorical offer to face an international tribunal.

"Only Israel will never get me," Mr. Brunner reportedly said. "I will not become a second Bruno." Bruno

refers to demonstrate that he would allow himself to be kidnapped by the U.S. as was Adolf Eichmann by Israeli agents in 1960. Mr. Brunner吞下了 a poison capsule from his breast pocket. "I've taken care," the magazine said before.

Since the apparent confirmation earlier this year of the death in jail in 1979 of Josef Mengele, the Auschwitz SS physician, Mr. Brunner has figured at the top of many annual most-wanted lists of Nazi criminals. The former SS-Obersturmführer was a quiet man.

Its issue that will appear Tuesday, Brunner carries color photographs of Mr. Brunner, who it says lost an eye and the fingers of his left hand because of two anti-Semitic bombs.

The magazine suggests the photographs were sent by Israeli agents. The photograph shows Mr. Brunner accompanied by Syrian bodyguards.

Both Austria and West Germany formally demanded Mr. Brunner's extradition from Damascus, which has adamantly maintained at the Austrian-born Nazi does not reside in the country.

West German Foreign Minister spokesman said the magazine's disclosure will "make us push for his extradition even harder."

Last summer, the Munich weekly published a series of articles based on the diaries and other writings of Dr. Mengele, who performed scientific experiments on

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of the 16 months as Rigorous Schedule Takes Toll

By Thomas O'Toole  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — When John M. Fabian, a veteran astronaut, won his third assignment aboard the space shuttle five months ago, he was ecstatic. He would be aboard the first shuttle carrying a cargo destined for another planet, Jupiter, in May 1986.

But two months later, Colonel Fabian gave up his mission and resigned from the astronaut corps. The job, he said, was putting too much pressure on his family life.

Colonel Fabian was the eighth astronaut to resign in 16 months, a sign that perhaps not all is well at the pinnacle of the U.S. space program. At least, the eight resignations suggest that the workaholic way of life of an astronaut may have begun to diminish some of its glamour.

Colonel Fabian's resignation was so unexpected that it shocked the entire astronaut corps, whose spirit and solidarity is said to be second to none.

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Some Astronauts Are Bailing Out

8 Leave in 16 Months as Rigorous Schedule Takes Toll

By Thomas O'Toole  
*Washington Post Service*

"A person can only continue to be an astronaut a certain length of time and that's it," Colonel Fabian, an air force officer and seven-year veteran of the astronaut corps, said in an interview. "So I came home one night and told my wife, 'I put the job first for 24 years and I'm not going to do it anymore. I quit.'"

There's a payoff to astronauts working 16-hour days, six or seven days a week, and that is they get to fly in space," Colonel Fabian said. "Their families don't get that payoff. All they see are the missed dinners and the trips out of town to Cape Canaveral or some contractor's factory in California."

The eight resignations are considered a wave in the astronaut corps, where one resignation a year has been the average for 20 years.

Besides Colonel Fabian, the space agency in the last 16 months has lost Joseph P. Allen, Terry J. Hart, William Lenoir, Jack Lousma, Thomas K. Mattingly, Donald Peterson and Richard H. Truly. All eight were veterans in the

prime of their careers whose combined spaceflight experience covered 12 of the 21 shuttle missions flown.

James M. Beggs, administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, asked if he found the resignations troubling, said: "Yes, especially the younger ones like Allen and Fabian who still have a lot of tread left on them." Colonel Fabian is 44 and Mr. Allen, 45.

Mr. Beggs said: "We've now begun to lose the guys we've educated and trained to do the most difficult things we do, like spacewalks. And if this trend starts to increase, it's going to disturb me."

Colonel Fabian, explaining his family pressures, said his son just graduated from the Air Force Academy and his daughter started college this fall in upscale New York, leaving his wife home alone for the first time in years.

He said: "I came home one night and my wife told me, 'I'm ready to

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**Japan Announces Shake-Up of Top Management**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone announced a shake-up of Japan Air Lines management on Monday, saying that leadership problems contributed to the JAL jet crash Aug. 12 that killed 520 people.

"Bad relations between the management and labor have caused the morale of employees to decline, and this was partly responsible for the crash," Mr. Nakasone said. He did not elaborate.

Named to succeed Yasujiro Akagi, who offered to resign as president after the crash, was Sumio Yamaji, an adviser to JAL. His immediate vice president, Naoshi Asakawa, will be succeeded by Matsuji Toshimatsu, president of Nikko Shoji Co., a JAL trading subsidiary. Junji Ito, chairman of Kaneko Co., will become vice chairman to succeed Nihachiro Yamamura, chairman of the board.

Japan Air Lines is 35-percent owned by the government, and the new appointments are subject to cabinet approval. (UPI, Reuters)

IN SIDE

■ The nine paintings stolen from the Marmottan Museum in Paris, valued at \$10 million, were uninsured. Page 2.

■ Jean-Marie Le Pen has proven his durability as leader of the far right in France. Page 2.

■ A Sicilian prosecutor found no grounds to investigate the air base confrontation between U.S. and Italian troops. Page 4.

■ The Soviet and U.S. navies are competing for dominance in the Pacific. Page 5.

■ An Argentine court reversed rulings by civilian judges freeing three detainees. Page 6.

■ Shootings in Punjab marred peacekeeping efforts in the Indian state. Page 6.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Chrysler said its third-quarter earnings rose 21 percent, setting a quarterly record. Page 9.

■ Mitsubishi Co. of Japan plans to merge with a subsidiary to ward off a takeover bid by two foreign companies. Page 9.

CHAMPS — George Brett, left, Bret Saberhagen hail Royals' 11-0 victory to take the World Series. Page 17.



Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev congratulated Prime Minister Shimon Peres after Mr. Peres told the parliament Monday that he stood by an offer to Jordan for peace talks without preconditions. Trade Minister Ariel Sharon, who opposes it, is in the foreground.

The Associated Press

## Hussein, in Showdown, Has Talks With Arafat

### Peres Repeats Offer of Talks

By William Claiborne  
*Washington Post Service*

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Shimon Peres urged King Hussein of Jordan on Monday not to miss an opportunity for peace presented by a "dynamic situation" created by recent events in the Middle East.

While continuing to rule out participation by the Palestine Liberation Organization in Jordanian-Israeli peace talks, Mr. Peres, in a speech to the Knesset, repeated his offer of a "limited international forum" to begin negotiations with a delegation of Jordanians and moderate Palestinians.

After threats by the rightist Likud faction of his fragile coalition to precipitate a cabinet crisis over his peace initiative, Mr. Peres defiantly said that he stood by "every word" that he had said before the United Nations General Assembly last week. In that speech, he offered direct peace talks with Jordan without prior conditions.

Leaders of the Likud bloc, who met with the prime minister earlier Monday, said they would not oppose a motion supporting Mr. Peres's report to the parliament. The Likud had complained that Mr. Peres's peace offers had violated the agreement that led to the formation of the bipartisan National Unity government last year.

When members voted Monday night, 68 voted to endorse Mr. Peres's speech, 10 voted against and 10 abstained.

A no-confidence motion submitted by the five-member Tsviya Party, which opposes any negotiations with the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, was defeated, 86-6, with three abstentions.

In a conciliatory tone directed at the Jordanian monarch, Mr. Peres promised that Israel "will listen to every Jordanian proposal" and would open negotiations without preconditions.

"I call on King Hussein that we continue working together not to miss the opportunity that has been created," Mr. Peres declared.

A delegation of white businessmen and the leader of the opposition Progressive Federal Party made such trips in September and early October, ignoring government protests that they were "disloyal."

The government revoked the passports of eight white university students.

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### Ultimatum To PLO Seen

By John Kifner  
*New York Times Service*

AMMAN — King Hussein and Yasser Arafat met Monday night in a confrontation that could determine the future of Middle East peace efforts.

Increasingly irritated by a series of Palestine Liberation Organization misadventures, ranging from the Achille Lauro cruise liner hijacking to the collapse of a meeting between PLO representatives and British officials in London, the king was determined, Western sources said, to deliver an ultimatum to the PLO leader.

A Jordanian statement after the meeting said: "Both sides reviewed the latest developments and made an objective evaluation of the recent developments and of their impact on the joint Jordanian-Palestinian moves."

"They also discussed means to neutralize the negative effects of the recent developments and to avoid the repetition of similar incidents in the future . . ."

Mr. Arafat said without elaboration that the meeting was "successful, constructive."

King Hussein said last week that, in this meeting, he would "probably have the chance to have a very frank discussion with Arafat."

According to Western diplomats and Jordanian and Palestinian sources, the king was so irritated without being created because of the following points:

• Hussein had publicly declared that he was ready to reassess his policy.

• France had announced that it would reconsider its relationship with the PLO.

• U.S. officials had said the PLO had removed itself from the negotiations.

• The PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, was denied an opportunity to speak at the UN General Assembly.

Further, they said they believed that such a move could set off another wave of violence in a region already racked by terrorism.

"This is the real crunch point," said a Western diplomat Monday. "Both sides are seeing it as that."

After more than two hours of discussions with King Hussein, Mr. Arafat went to the Intercontinental Hotel for conferences with his associates.

On his recent visits to Amman, Mr. Arafat has had the use of the official guest house and a series of heavily guarded Palestinian safe houses.

Diplomatic speculation on the outcome of the Hussein-Arafat meeting here ranged from dropping Mr. Arafat and the PLO from the king's peace process to the possibility of a vague statement that would disguise differences between Mr. Arafat and King Hussein.

To varying degrees, the king and the PLO need each other in the peace initiative, diplomats noted.

They said that the essential question in showdown was: who would blink first?

Asked what would happen if Mr. Arafat refused to accept the commitments the king was seeking, a key Jordanian adviser said, referring to Mr. Arafat:

"In this case, he is announcing he cannot go along with the peace process and then the Palestinians themselves would have to choose a new leader."

"If he wants to do something he can do it," the adviser continued, dismissing the rationale of Mr. Arafat's problems with a divided PLO.

But, he added pointedly, "No body is indispensable."

The tension between the king

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)



IMPASS OVER SOVIET SAILOR — U.S. officials met with a Soviet sailor who reportedly wants to defect, but they still have not won Soviet permission to interview him privately, the State Department said Monday. A Soviet official, foreground, was taken to the sailor's ship, in background, on the Mississippi off Belle Chasse, Louisiana, to speak with the sailor. The man jumped ship Friday and U.S. officials sent him back.

## Young and Poor: A Growing Class in U.S.

By Andrew H. Malcolm  
*New York Times Service*

## Le Pen: France's Durable Extremist

### Rightist Leader Rebounds After a Rash of Accusations

By Michael Dobbs  
*New York Times Service*

**PARIS** — By normal political standards, it should have been a disastrous string of events for Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of the National Front, an extreme-right nationalist party that has challenged the mold of French politics.

In rapid succession, the 56-year-old former paratrooper was accused by his one-time best friend of racism, torture and benefiting from a multimillion-dollar inheritance swindle. He landed in trouble with the tax authorities. And he was barred from appearing on France's leading radio station because of allegedly inciting threats about four journalists of Jewish origin.

To cap it all, he got divorced last week from the woman to whom he had been married for 25 years, Pierrette Le Pen depicted her former husband as a stingy liar who hated women.

Perhaps the most remarkable aspect of all this is that, so far at least, it does not seem to have damaged the National Front leader in the eyes of his supporters. With five months to go before legislative elections, polls consistently give his party around 10 percent of the vote.

Mr. Le Pen's electoral platform is based on vitriolic opposition to immigration, a strong sense of French chauvinism and calls for law and order. He seems to thrive on controversy. A large part of his success derives from his skill in presenting himself as a victim of a conspiracy of establishment politicians and the news media.

"How does one deal with Jean-Marie Le Pen?" asked the Paris newspaper *Le Monde*, a question echoed by an increasing number of his political opponents. "Attack him and he appears as a martyr; for a part of public opinion. Ignore



Jean-Marie Le Pen

him and he continues, quietly but surely, on his path."

Mr. Le Pen is aiming to win up to 50 seats in elections for the National Assembly on March 16. Such an outcome could leave the moderate rightist parties with the choice of governing with the support of extremists or striking a deal with the Socialists.

Regarded a few years ago as a marginal grouping of several thousand political activists, the National Front won nearly 11 percent of the vote in elections for the European Parliament in June 1984. This unexpected performance put it almost even with the traditionally much stronger Communist Party.

Mr. Le Pen's continuing electoral appeal was illustrated by a recent television appearance that was watched by an estimated 14 million viewers, a quarter of the population, just a day after a slashing attack on his integrity by his former political confidant, Jean-Maurice Demarquet.

In an interview in *Le Monde*, Mr. Demarquet depicted the National Front as "a planet of the

apes" headed by a "paranoid physician." Mr. Le Pen responded in the television talk show by describing Mr. Demarquet, who until recently was his personal doctor, as a "notorious lunatic."

The Demarquet interview revived old allegations that Mr. Le Pen had personally tortured suspected members of the Algerian National Liberation Front during France's last colonial war. His most sensational accusations, however, concerned the murky circumstances in which Mr. Le Pen inherited a chateau outside Paris from a cement tycoon, Hubert Lambert, in 1976.

Mr. Demarquet told *Le Monde* that he had been asked by Mr. Le Pen to treat Mr. Lambert, a political sympathizer, for alcoholism and drug abuse. Alleging that his former patient had been "completely manipulated" by Mr. Le Pen, he said it was "strange" that Mr. Lambert had died shortly after altering his will in favor of the National Front leader.

Asked if he was implying that Mr. Le Pen was directly responsible for Mr. Lambert's death, Mr. Demarquet said, "There is no crime more perfect than making a terminal alcoholic drink."

In his television appearance, Mr. Le Pen said that he intended to sue Mr. Demarquet and Mr. Lambert for slander. Reacting to his former friend's catalogue of allegations, he joked: "And what about the Mexican earthquake? I suppose I was responsible for that, too."

Part of Mr. Le Pen's success as a politician, according to French commentators, has stemmed from the way he has been able to mask extremist positions on such issues as race relations and immigration by a jovial, good-humored appearance.

Polls conducted immediately after Mr. Le Pen's appearance on "L'Heure de Vérité," or "the Hour of Truth," France's most popular political television show, indicated that there was still considerable support for some of his ideas.

About 48 percent of those polled were reported to approve his call for a referendum on helping immigrants return to their home countries.

Mr. Weinberger is expected to present evidence of his allegations of widespread Soviet violations



The Greens delegate, Joseph Fischer, right, is pinned at the special congress by Daniel Cohn-Bendit, leader of the May 1983 student uprising in Paris. Mr. Fischer will become the first Greens minister in West Germany.

### Greens Will Join Coalition In Hesse State Government

*New York Times Service*

**NEU ISENBURG, West Germany** — The Hesse state chapter of the anti-nuclear Greens Party has voted in favor of entering a governing coalition with the Social Democratic Party, the first of its kind in West Germany.

At a special congress on Sunday in Neu Isenburg, a Frankfurt suburb, a majority of about 3,000 delegates approved a coalition agreement that would give Hesse a Greens environment minister, Joseph (Joschka) Fischer, 37.

"Our decision today will decide the future of the entire Green movement," predicted Hubert Kleinert, a Green member of the state legislature and a coalition proponent. The vote was confirmation of a decision earlier this month to form such a coalition.

With other delegates, Mr. Kleinert warned the congress that the alternative was the collapse of Hesse's Social Democratic minority government and new elections in which the Greens would be blamed for making the state ungovernable.

The prospect of a coalition between the Social Democrats and the Greens was criticized by Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats and prompted threats from industrialists to freeze investments in Hesse.

### NATO Support Is Sought On U.S. Arms Allegation

*Reuters*

**BRUSSELS** — The U.S. defense secretary, Casper W. Weinberger, will press other NATO defense ministers Tuesday to endorse American charges that the Soviet Union is violating arms control agreements, sources within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization said Monday.

Mr. Weinberger is expected to present evidence of his allegations of widespread Soviet violations

when he opens a two-day meeting of the nuclear planning group at NATO headquarters here.

The issue is central to a debate within the Reagan administration over positions for the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Geneva three weeks from now.

The NATO allies are likely to balk at anything more than a qualified expression of concern about "trety violations reported by the United States," the sources said.

Mr. Weinberger stepped up his campaign last week by accusing the Soviet Union of deploying a new intercontinental missile, the SS-25, in violation of the 1979 SALT-2 strategic arms accord, which the U.S. Senate never ratified. The Kremlin has denied that the deployment was a violation.

NATO has never directly accused the Soviet Union of breaking arms control treaties, although communiques have referred to such charges by the United States.

Officials expect Mr. Weinberger to bring evidence about the SS-25, a mobile, single-warhead rocket that Washington says is new but Soviet officials say is a modern version of the SS-13.

West German sources said that Washington fears that the SS-25 could carry multiple warheads.

The Brussels meeting will also provide the last NATO tally of Soviet SS-20 medium-range missiles before the Dutch government decides on Friday whether to accept 48 U.S. cruise missiles.

■ Pullback of Atomic Mines

NATO has decided to withdraw all of its 300 atomic land mines from Europe. The Associated Press quoted West German Defense Ministry officials in Bonn as saying Monday. The removal is expected to be announced at the Brussels meeting starting Tuesday.

By withdrawing the 300 mines, officially called "atomic demolition munitions," NATO will be following through on a 1982 decision to remove 1,400 tactical nuclear warheads from Europe.

■ Increased Safety Urged at Meeting Of World Airlines

*Reuters*

**HAMBURG** — The world's major airlines, reviewing one of the worst years on record for accidents, opened a meeting Monday by considering calls for stricter measures to improve safety and deter attacks by extremists.

But some delegates to the three-day annual conference of the International Air Transport Association, which groups major carriers, said steps to improve safety and combat the risk of guerrilla attacks would increase costs and result in higher fares.

About 1,500 people have died in air disasters or in attacks by guerrillas on aircraft.

Other increasing costs were cited at the meeting. The chief executive of the British Airways, Colin Marshall, said fuel prices at Heathrow imposed a "burden on our cost structure and fares will have to rise."

The association's annual report noted that airlines will need to buy at least 4,000 planes by 1993, about 1,800 of them to replace existing aircraft. "The investment will be between \$150 and \$200 billion," it said.

■ Hurricane Batters the U.S. Gulf Coast

*NEW IBERIA, Louisiana (AP)* — A hurricane battered the U.S. coast of the Gulf of Mexico with winds of 85 mph (about 136 kph) Monday, throwing offshore oil rig workers into heavy seas and toppling a rig.

Thousands of people were forced from their homes by the late-season storm, designated as Juan, which grew quickly and took residents by surprise. Hundreds more were stranded. Eighty rig workers were fleeing in escape capsules, special 30-foot (11-meter) fiberglass shell lifeboats, when one rig collapsed onto another. In addition, a boat with nine persons aboard sent out urgent pleas for assistance as it listed at 45 degrees.

Two deaths were blamed on the storm. A Coast Guard spokesman said the missing included five workers who were aboard the toppled oil rig.

■ Uganda Offers Rebels Role in Council

*NAIROBI (Reuters)* — Uganda's military government has offered the rebel National Resistance Army equal representation on the ruling Military Council, a demand that has been a main sticking point in peace negotiations.

The official radio, monitored in Nairobi, said Monday that the government had decided to offer the rebels seven seats on the council on which the present rulers also would have seven seats.

The radio also said that the government had offered the vice chairman

ship on the council to the rebels. It was not known if the rebels had accepted the offers.

■ For the Record

A former Thai prime minister, Kriangsak Chomanan, 67, and seven other retired military officers and labor leaders pleaded not guilty Monday in Bangkok to charges of conspiring to overthrow the government in last month's abortive coup.

Governor Mario M. Cuomo has ordered officials in New York City to start closing homosexual bathhouses in a campaign to curb the spread of acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

(UPI)

■ Correction

Because of an editing error, the name of the painter of the huge canvas

covering the facade of the Musée d'Orsay in Paris was given incorrectly in weekend editions of the Herald Tribune. It should be Jean Verame.

(UPI)

■ 9 Paintings Stolen in Paris Werent Insured by Museum

By Judith Miller  
*New York Times Service*

**PARIS** — France started a worldwide search Monday for nine celebrated Impressionist paintings stolen from the Marmottan Museum.

Meanwhile, police and museum representatives said that none of the paintings was insured.

A police spokesman said that an alert and a description of the stolen paintings had been issued to all French border police, customs officials and foreign police forces.

Five gendarmes held up guards and museum visitors, carrying out the theft in broad daylight in about five minutes Sunday morning.

The works stolen included Pierre-Auguste Renoir's "The Bathers" and Claude Monet's "Impression: Sunrise" which gave the Impressionist movement its name.

At a news conference, Jean-Claude Vincent, chief of the police division, that specializes in art

thefts, noted that such thefts in broad daylight were extremely rare.

There had only been three such cases in France since 1963, he said.

"Only rarely do art thieves work for collectors," Mr. Vincent said.

"Most of the thefts are to blackmail insurance companies; these efforts have usually failed in France."

Some officials at Interpol, the international police organization, said they believed that recent art thefts were contracted by political groups seeking priceless art works to exchange should a member of their organization be apprehended or another emergency occur.

Apart from the status of the investigation, questions about why the paintings were uninsured dominated accounts in the French press.

An art broker who asked not to be identified estimated that the Marmottan would have to spend at least \$750,000 a year in insurance premiums to cover its collection.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### 2 Plead Guilty in U.S. Navy Spy Case

**BALTIMORE (UPI)** — John A. Walker Jr., 48, pleaded guilty Monday to espionage and will face life in prison as part of a plea-bargain agreement with the federal government. Minutes later his son, Michael, 22, pleaded guilty and will face a 25-year sentence on similar charges.

The father is expected to receive the maximum term for peacetime spying. But according to his deal with the government, his son will receive a lighter sentence. Under terms approved by District Judge Alexander Harvey 2d, the father pleaded guilty to passing secrets to the Russians from 1968 to 1985. The son pleaded guilty to separate counts.

The agreement provides for the father to cooperate in the prosecution of another alleged member of the ring, Jerry A. Whitworth. Mr. Walker's son, Arthur, 30, already has been convicted and is awaiting sentencing.

John A. Walker Jr.'s lawyer said his client would be eligible for a parole hearing in 10 years and the younger Walker in eight years.

### British Spy Trial Ends in 7 Acquittals

**LONDON (Reuters)** — The longest and costliest espionage trial in British history ended Monday when a jury acquitted all seven defendants on all charges, a setback for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's law officials.

The jury at the Old Bailey cleared the last two, including the alleged ringleader, Geoffrey Jones, on the 11th day of a trial that is estimated to have cost £5 million (\$7.5 million). Prosecutors had accused the seven servicemen of passing secrets to Soviet agents while serving in Cyprus after being blackmailed over homosexual orgies.

Mrs. Thatcher and her law chiefs, headed by Attorney General Sir Michael Havers, now face attack in Parliament over what critics called the fiasco of a prosecution based on flimsy evidence and forced confessions. The case will also revive demands for the repeal of the 1911 Official Secrets Act under which the men were prosecuted. It is the second time this year that a major prosecution under the act has failed. In February a senior civil servant was cleared even though he admitted passing confidential documents to a newspaper.

### Sakharov's Wife Reportedly Gets Visa

**HAMBURG (AP)** — Soviet authorities reportedly have told Yelena G. Bonner, wife of the Soviet dissident Andrei D. Sakharov, that she can leave for the West "immediately" to get medical treatment, a newspaper reported Monday. The report's accuracy could not be confirmed independently.

The mass-circulation daily Bild, quoting sources in Moscow, said Mrs. Bonner, 60, was told by the Soviet police a few days ago that she could fly immediately to wherever she wants. Bild quoted its Moscow sources as saying Mr. Sakharov and Mrs. Bonner were "overjoyed at the sudden exit permit."

Mr. Sakharov, a physicist who was the Nobel Peace Prize laureate in 1975, had gone on several hunger strikes to win a visa for his wife, who reportedly has an eye ailment that could blind her. Bild said he was on another fast when permission came for the visa. Mr. Sakharov and his wife were sent to internal exile in the closed city of Gor'kiy in January 1980.

### Sudanese Rebels Urged to Negotiate

**CAIRO (Reuters)** — General Abdul Rahman Swarreddah, the Sudanese leader, said Monday he could not wait long for the southern rebel leader, Colonel John Garang, to discuss an end to the country's two-year-long bush war.

At a news conference ending a three-day visit to Egypt, General Swarreddah said: "We have invited Garang to come and start peace talks. If he does not, we cannot wait long for him. Other parties in the south are interested in finding a solution for the southern problem," he said without naming them.

His remarks followed reported attacks by Colonel Garang's Sudanese People's Liberation Army despite a two-week truce announced Oct. 19. In the latest incident, the government said 14 soldiers died in an ambush.

Abdul Rahman Swarreddah

SP

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when he opens a two-day meeting of the nuclear planning group at NATO headquarters here.

The issue is central to a debate within the Reagan administration over positions for the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Geneva three weeks from now.

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**IBM**

## Tough Regimen Takes Toll Among Astronauts in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1) move out of Houston this year and I hope you are ready to move with me," I go the message."

Mr. Allen has a similar story, though he stayed on in Houston to work with a firm called Space Industries, Inc., when he left the astronaut service six months ago.

"My wife kept saying one thing to me, over and over again: 'Joe, when are you going to get a real job?'

Astronaut service, stripped of its glamour, is demanding work that keeps its members away from home. A woman astronaut who just began training for a flight she will make late next year says she has seen her husband twice in the last two months.

"The last time it was for 12 hours," she says. "And for six of those we were both asleep."

Astronaut training covers everything from the physics and biology of space flight to parachute jumps to three-day survival visits to the Panamanian jungle. Hours spent in the classroom match the time doctoral candidates spend studying. Physical fitness is a must, but astronauts do not get time off to exercise.

cise; they maintain fitness on their own time.

Once an astronaut gets a mission assignment, the training pace steps up. At the Johnson and Kennedy space centers, computer simulations of astronaut tasks and potential problems in space are run around the clock.

There are trips to other NASA centers and contractors' factories to familiarize the crews with the equipment they will use on their missions in space.

"I remember finishing my last flight in June and starting training for my next flight the next day," Colonel Fabian said. "Our first assignment was a trip to California to be briefed on the Galileo spacecraft; we were going to carry on the shuttle."

NASA officials say there is nothing they can do to slow down the training pace, mainly because they believe it is the reason the United States has never suffered a fatal accident in space. Mr. Beggs indicated the way to keep astronauts happy and in the corps is to keep them busy and assigned to a mission.

### Count Begins For a Shuttle Hired by Bonn

United Press International

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — The countdown began Monday for Wednesday's launch of the Challenger space shuttle on a mission chartered by West Germany.

The Spacelab flight, the first paid for and managed by another nation, is the most logically complex shuttle flight yet attempted.

Challenger will be controlled from the Johnson Space Center in Houston, but experiments in materials processing and life science will be managed by scientists in Oberpfaffenhofen, about 15 miles (25 kilometers) from Munich.

Challenger is scheduled to lift off at noon Wednesday for a seven-day stay in space. The landing is scheduled for Nov. 6 at Edwards Air Force Base, California.



Dr. Ernst Messerschmid speaks to a gathering at Cape Canaveral on behalf of the crew of Challenger, due to lift off Wednesday. Other crewmembers, left to right, are Henry Hartfield, Guion Bluford, James F. Buchli, Bonnie Dunbar, Steven Nagel, Dr. Reinhard Furrer and Dr. Wubbo Ockels. It is to be the largest crew ever in orbit.

## U.S. Creating a New Class Among Young, Poor

(Continued from Page 1) established, which declined from 35.2 percent of those over 65 years old in 1959 to 12.4 percent last year.

Much of this is attributed by social scientists and government officials to the political power the elderly have exhibited in lobbying for such things as increasing Social Security benefits in step with inflation.

Wendell E. Primus, a staff economist for the House Ways and Means Committee, noted that the poverty rate for children has grown since 1969 while the value of payments from the main welfare program, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, has fallen by a third.

If welfare payments had just

kept up with inflation," Mr. Primus said, "we'd be spending \$6 billion to \$7 billion more per year."

But increasing welfare payments is politically unpopular, he said, at a time of mounting budget deficits. Precise comparisons are difficult, but according to some estimates more than 30 percent of the federal budget involves spending for older Americans while only 3 to 5 percent is spent on children.

One of the more striking changes has been the increase in young mothers who do not marry, a decision now widely accepted socially but one that halves the number of potential family earners.

Typically, the mother drops out

of school. One of every six Ameri-

can students fails to complete high school, one in four does not graduate by the age of 18. This further narrows future job options.

Given the links in American society between employment and health insurance, the unemployed mother and her child, frequently born underweight for lack of prenatal care, tend to remain outside the usual health care system, according to Sara Rosenbaum, health director for the Children's Defense Fund in Washington.

They become sicker more often and place more financial strains on treatment facilities.

Without prenatal care, Ms. Ros-

enbaum said, poor infants are three times more likely to die in

their first year of life, especially due to low birth weight. The 1983 infant mortality rate was 11.2 per 1,000 live births for all Americans and 19.2 for blacks. While the infant mortality rate has declined dramatically for many years, the decline has slowed recently.

Government policies also appear to have contributed to the problem. Tax policies, for instance, have not been adjusted to account for inflation, so taxes now consume about 10 percent of a poor family's income, up from the 1 percent to 3 percent level of the early 1970s.

Congressional sources estimate that paying federal taxes pushed 2.8 million Americans below the poverty level last year.

An important administration official, who asked not to be identified, said,

"What we're most concerned about is the idea of a deal on state and local taxes."

The tone was much different Sunday from what it had been before. "It's unbelievable what's been happening," said Representative Robert T. Matsui, a Democrat of California as Sunday's session began. "A week ago people were saying tax reform was dead. Now it's completely shifted."

Before the weekend, several lawmakers and members of Mr. Rostenkowski's staff said the weekend's developments could be decisive to the prospects for tax revision.

The tone was much different Sunday from what it had been before. "It's unbelievable what's been happening," said Representative Robert T. Matsui, a Democrat of California as Sunday's session began. "A week ago people were saying tax reform was dead. Now it's completely shifted."

"I think his impression was that he was speaking for background and not for a hard news story," said Mr. Sakowski. "He might have been under the impression that his anti-Semitic enthusiasms would be printed by Bunte."

## Sicilian Prosecutor Finds No Grounds For Probe of Air Base Confrontation

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service

ROME — A Sicilian prosecutor said Monday that no grounds existed for a formal investigation of the behavior of United States soldiers following the interception of an Egyptian plane carrying the hijackers of the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro.

Sicilian prosecutors let it be known over the weekend that they were looking into possible crimes committed by U.S. military forces during a dispute at the Sigonella air base near Catania, Sicily, between Italian and American soldiers over who would take control of the Egyptian plane.

But Dolcino Favi, the assistant prosecutor in Syracuse, said that a study of a police account of the 22-hour Egyptian plane was on the ground at Sigonella revealed no grounds for a further investigation.

"Nothing emerged that would mandate a further urgent investigation," Mr. Favi said.

In Rome, Bettino Craxi, whose government fell Oct. 17, began a series of meetings Monday to rebuild the coalition that collapsed over his handling of the Achille Lauro hijacking.

Italian prosecutors enjoy a large degree of independence from political forces, and have often embarrassed political leaders in the past by their decisions.

The statement from Sicily seemed a clear step back from the possibility of an investigation that started government leaders here and threatened to reopen wounds in Italy's relations with the United States. The Achille Lauro hijacking chapter had been carefully closed by leaders of both countries in recent days.

The Sicilians, in an action on Saturday, issued an arrest warrant for Mohammed Abbas, the Palestine Liberation Front leader who is accused of masterminding the hijacking and who was with the four hijackers on the Egyptian airliner when U.S. warplanes forced it to land in Sicily.

Mr. Craxi allowed Mr. Abbas to leave Italy, claiming no legal grounds existed to hold him despite U.S. demands for his detention.

An Italian news agency, AGI, said that Mr. Abbas was charged by the Sicilians with murder, multiple kidnapping, hijacking and car

rying arms and explosives. An American passenger was slain in the hijacking.

"They are competing for attention with Genoa," a veteran diplomat said of the Sicilian magistrates.

Mr. Abbas, a member of the Palestine Liberation Organization's executive committee, helped negotiate the end of the two-day hijacking.

A five-judge Italian court that decides such matters is expected to rule this week whether the Genoese or Syracuse magistrates have jurisdiction. Genoa claims the case because the Achille Lauro departed from that northern Italian port city, Syracuse because the hijackers

were seized at the Sigonella air base.

The Reagan administration wanted to seize the Palestinians aboard the plane and take them to the United States for trial. The Italians insisted that the hijackers be kept in their custody.

The Sicilian decision to issue the arrest warrant for Mr. Abbas surprised magistrates in Genoa.

Giuseppe De Lucca, a criminal law professor at Rome University, said that by Italian criminal procedure, jurisdiction would likely fall to Genoa, the port city from which the Achille Lauro departed before the hijacking.

## Hussein Meets With Arafat

(Continued from Page 1)

and the Palestinians came in the context of an offer of a separate peace with Israel by Prime Minister Shimon Peres. The plan includes some elements supported by the king. But one, an international peace conference under United Nations auspices, has language that effectively, if not explicitly, appears to exclude the PLO.

The Israelis have also been mounting a public campaign to exclude the PLO from the peace process.

The prime minister said that he now discerns a dramatic change in the international situation of Israel and a prospect for rejecting the PLO and opening negotiations for peace between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, an Israeli government statement said.

But the Jordanian government issued a statement Sunday afternoon saying that Jordan refuses separate negotiations with Israel. U.S. officials said they believed that, with Mr. Arafat increasingly isolated internationally and within the Arab world, the time was ripe to pressure him into the explicit statements he has thus far been able to avoid.

PLO officials based in Jordan committed to King Hussein's Feb. 11 peace initiative with the PLO, regard the alliance with Jordan as vital to their survival. There is, however, a strong PLO faction opposed to the agreement.

"We haven't any choice except to

cooperate," Abu Jihad, the PLO military commander and ranking official here, said Sunday night.

He conceded that there had been "misunderstandings" as well as "some mistakes" and "some events that had their effect, mainly that event in London."

The PLO official added that he was confident that matters would be worked out during the meeting between the king and Mr. Arafat.

He indicated that a likely outcome of the meeting would be the appointment of a committee to discuss the difficulties between the PLO and the Jordanians and a statement emphasizing commitment to the Feb. 11 agreement.

## Peres Repeats Call to Jordan

(Continued from Page 1)

UN — the UN speech had provoked a storm of criticism from Likud that he had exceeded his authority — the Likud members in the Knesset sat impassively as Mr. Peres defended his peace proposal.

Likud sources said that both sides sought to avoid a showdown that could force new elections. They added that Mr. Peres's elaboration in his Knesset speech that no international forum could replace direct negotiations was enough of a gesture to satisfy Mr. Peres's sharp critics, Trade Minister Ariel Sharon and Deputy Prime Minister David Levy.

Mr. Sharon and Mr. Levy, anticipating the December convention of the dominant Herut wing of the Likud bloc at which they are expected to challenge Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir's leadership, appeared to be seeking the advantage by keeping a crisis atmosphere alive and forcing Mr. Shamir into an uncomfortable position of siding with Mr. Peres on a volatile issue.

## 200 Iranians Executed This Month, Exiles Say

PARIS — About 200 political prisoners have been secretly executed this month in Iran, the leftist Mujahidin Khalq opposition group said Monday.

The Paris-based organization said that an estimated 60 persons were executed in Gohardash prison in Karaj, west of Tehran, early in October and that the bodies of at least 120 political prisoners were buried in Tehran's Behesht-Zahra cemetery Oct. 5.

## Cape Town Curbs Tightened, Opposition Meetings Banned

(Continued from Page 1) students two weeks ago to block another visit.

Police announced that 11,000 officers would be added to the national force of about 45,000 to help cope with the unrest.

In Soweto, there were reports that rumors of a one-day protest strike prompted groups of black youths to try to keep communists from going to work Monday. Police reportedly used tear gas and batons to break up knots of youths at train and bus stations. Major political groups denied calling for a boycott and urged young people not to intimidate workers.

Reacting to the ban on meetings in the Cape Town area, the publicity secretary for the United Democratic Front, Nasie Jaffer, said the restriction "once again indicates the brutal arrogance of the state."

He added: "The UDF warns that our struggle for freedom and

justice does not take place in meetings only, and they are now forcing us to adopt other ways." (AP, UPI)

### Mandela Status Unveiled

Olivier Tambo, president of the African National Congress, unveiled in London on Monday a statue of Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned black nationalist, Reuters reported.

At a ceremony, unveiling the bronze bust bought by the Greater London Council, Mr. Tambo said: "Mandela is not only the symbol of the struggle of our people but the very embodiment of both the aspirations and the irrepressible will to react to the bitter end in pursuit of their just cause."

Mr. Tambo is in London to address a British parliamentary committee. The British government has refused to speak to him until the nationalist group renounces violence.

He added: "The UDF warns that our struggle for freedom and

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## Soviet and U.S. Navies Circle Warily in Pacific In Quest for Dominance

By Seth Mydans  
New York Times Service

**ABOARD THE BLUE RIDGE,** off the Philippines — As they maneuver their navies in a widening competition for dominance in the Pacific, the Russians and Americans keep a constant wary eye on each other's movements.

Here aboard the flagship of the Seventh Fleet, an amphibious command ship crowned by a tara of antennae, satellite receiving dishes and radar, an intelligence officer pointed on a map to the precise locations of elements of the Soviet Pacific Fleet.

For example, in Cam Ranh Bay, the former U.S. base in Vietnam that has become the hub of Soviet operations in Southeast Asia, 24 vessels are docked, including two submarines, a guided-missile cruiser and four light frigates.

On the base's runways, from which American planes once took off for bombing runs over North Vietnam, satellites detected what the intelligence officer said were "more than a half dozen" long-range Bear surveillance and anti-submarine aircraft, a dozen Badger bombers and several swing-wing MiG-23 supersonic interceptors.

Their latest training and reconnaissance flights are plotted on the map in large loops that sweep out across the South China Sea. On Wednesday, the map shows, two Bear reconnaissance aircraft flew over Hong Kong, where an ambitious American "ready group" was on shore leave after exercises with the aircraft carrier Midway and the Australian Navy.

The deployments the other day at the base, where the Russians have added three new piers to the three left behind by the Americans, are about average, according to an intelligence officer, who gave only his first name and asked that even that not be published.

The base has grown steadily since the Soviet Union signed a friendship treaty with Vietnam in 1979, and it has taken on added significance as concern has grown in Washington over the future of

America's naval base in Subic Bay in the Philippines.

According to Prasong Soonsiri, secretary-general of Thailand's National Security Council, Cam Ranh is now the Soviet Union's biggest overseas naval installation. He told the Bangkok newspaper: "The Nation that a sixth floating dock had been added to the base and that a new storage tank for bomber fuel had been built."

At Subic Bay the other day, Philippines and U.S. mechanics worked on the guided-missile cruiser Sterett, which is undergoing three months of repair and modernization, and the frigate Francis Hammond, which is using the base for training exercises and tests of its armaments, after an overhaul.

A nuclear attack submarine and six smaller vessels are also berthed at Subic Bay, the intelligence officer said.

The Sterett is the only vessel in the fleet for which Subic Bay is a home port. But most of the 75 to 80 ships in the Seventh Fleet, which patrols the Indian Ocean and the western half of the Pacific, rely on it for servicing and supply.

Aboard the Blue Ridge, the strategic balance in the Pacific is plotted carefully each day in darkened communications rooms with glowing radar screens and scrambled telephones.

The movements plotted the other day reflected the two navies' differing concepts of deployment.

Much of the Soviet Pacific surface fleet was anchored at its home port of Vladivostok, with other vessels at Petropavlovsk on the Kamchatka Peninsula or at Cam Ranh Bay.

The Soviet Navy tends to bring its ships out of port only for large, well-prepared maneuvers, the intelligence officer said. The U.S. Navy, by contrast, keeps at least half its fleet at sea on a constant round of maneuvers and port calls.

The Americans now expect to see Soviet exercises resume in the Sea of Japan, where maneuvers were recently interrupted by a typhoon, and in the Gulf of Aden, where the battle cruiser Kiev is now sailing in the company of two destroyers. The American carrier Kitty Hawk is not far away, steaming off the coast of Oman with its own battle group.

The United States sees the primary threat in the region as coming from the Soviet Pacific Fleet's 126 submarines, half of which are nuclear powered. These watch American movements and patrol straits that are vital to Western supplies of oil and to the ocean access of the Soviet Navy.

The Russians also keep scores of smaller vessels, which the Americans call "tartarate ships," watching and listening in the areas of prime U.S. naval activity — the northwest Indian Ocean near the Middle East, the northwest Pacific around Japan and Korea, and the straits of Southeast Asia.

They also ply the waters around the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia, where the United States keeps about 16 vessels to support its rapid-deployment force for the Middle East.

In the South Pacific, the Soviet Navy has sent mostly research ships and submarines on what appear to be mapping missions.

If it holds true to form, though, such missions may be the first step toward regular naval cruising.

"We're seeing the beginnings of perhaps a new Soviet move into the South Pacific," the intelligence officer said.

## Swiss Rightists Win 16 Seats in Lausanne Election

Reuter

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — Swiss rightists who want tough curbs on immigration have scored a major victory in municipal elections in Lausanne.

The National Action Party captured 16 seats in weekend polling to become the third-strongest party in the Lausanne's 100-member city council, according to incomplete results published Monday.

National Action had argued that an influx of migrants and "false refugees" was aggravating housing shortages and threatening jobs.

The party, which has not been represented on Lausanne's city council since 1978, made its gains at the expense of traditional middle-class and leftist parties. Another rightist group made similar gains in elections two weeks ago in Geneva.

**Shevardnadze Visits Cuba.**

Agence France-Presse

HAVANA — The Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, in Havana for a 48-hour visit, was expected to meet with President Fidel Castro and Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca.

## Commune's Leader Held On Immigration Charges

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina — Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh, the leader of a religious commune in Oregon, was arrested on immigration charges Monday aboard a plane in which he and several followers were trying to enter into for the purpose of securing immigration benefits or evading immigration laws.

A spokeswoman at the commune, Ma Premi Isabel, said three attorneys had been sent to Charlotte to try to secure Mr. Rajneesh's release.

"Our main concern is to get him out of jail," she said. "I am worried about what this is going to do to his health. He is always extremely allergic. He has a totally bad back and has juvenile diabetes."

Mr. Rajneesh was placed in a holding cell pending his arraignment later Monday on charges of conspiracy to make false statements to federal immigration officers and with harboring aliens illegally in the United States.

Carl Houseman, regional director of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, said Mr. Rajneesh was named in indictments returned Thursday by a federal grand jury in Portland.

Documents filed in U.S. District Court in Portland said an

investigation of Mr. Rajneesh's activities involved "suspected patterns of marriage fraud among Rajneeshites," as members of the commune are known. "as well as allegations that individual marriages have been entered into for the purpose of securing immigration benefits or evading immigration laws."

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Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh

remote part of central Oregon four years ago.

His commune includes the city of Rajneeshpuram, with about 1,500 permanent residents and a similar number of visitors. The town has its own airport, hotel, shopping mall and meditation center.

Followers of the Bhagwan, which means "blessed one," also bought property in the town of Antelope, 19 miles (30 kilometers) away, which they renamed Rajneesh after taking control of the city government.

(AP, UPI)

## Dos Santos Warns Against Renewal Of U.S. Support for Angolan Rebels

By Jim Hoagland  
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — President José Eduardo dos Santos of Angola has warned that a renewal of U.S. support for the rebel movement led by Jonas Savimbi would pose direct dangers for American economic interests in his country and gravely damage prospects for a regional peace settlement in southern Africa.

Mr. dos Santos predicted that Mr. Savimbi would use U.S. aid to intensify sabotage campaigns by his group, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, against U.S. companies and citizens working in Angola.

"If this aid is given to UNITA, the war situation in Angola would be more dangerous," Mr. dos Santos said Thursday.

He said that such a move would "contradict" and undermine the policies that the Reagan administration has said it was following in seeking a Cuban withdrawal from Angola as part of a regional peace settlement in southern Africa.

Mr. dos Santos' Marxist government controls one of the five Third World countries singled out for condemnation by President Ronald Reagan on Thursday at the United Nations for being "at war with their own people."

The Angolan leader's remarks provided a strong counterpart for the Reagan speech, which linked responsibility for instability in Africa and Asia to the presence of Soviet and Cuban troops and advisers, and which described insurgent movements like UNITA as "democratic resistance forces."

The Russians also keep scores of smaller vessels, which the Americans call "tartarate ships," watching and listening in the areas of prime U.S. naval activity — the northwest Indian Ocean near the Middle East, the northwest Pacific around Japan and Korea, and the straits of Southeast Asia.

They also ply the waters around the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia, where the United States keeps about 16 vessels to support its rapid-deployment force for the Middle East.

In the South Pacific, the Soviet Navy has sent mostly research ships and submarines on what appear to be mapping missions.

If it holds true to form, though, such missions may be the first step toward regular naval cruising.

"We're seeing the beginnings of perhaps a new Soviet move into the South Pacific," the intelligence officer said.

The U.S. State Department has said it opposes such aid, and U.S. officials apparently repeated this position last week in talks with Mr. dos Santos.

Providing aid to Mr. Savimbi, Mr. dos Santos said, would be "an act of solidarity by the United States" with the white minority government of South Africa, which provides extensive aid to UNITA.

Mr. dos Santos also indicated that South Africa's attacks on his country this year and its stepped-up help for the rebels have deepened, Angola's reliance on the Cuban force that has been in the country since 1975.

But Mr. dos Santos also disclosed that Angola and the United States have reopened diplomatic contacts that were broken off this summer. The State Department confirmed Thursday reports that the undersecretary of state for political affairs, Michael H. Armacost, and the assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Chester A. Crocker, met with Mr. dos Santos on Tuesday in New York.

The Reagan administration has sought for four years to mediate an agreement between South Africa and Angola that would lead to a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola in return for a South African withdrawal from South-West Africa, or Namibia, and an agreement on independence for Namibia under UN auspices.

But the U.S. effort appeared to have collapsed after Congress voted this summer to repeal a law banning covert U.S. aid to UNITA. That law was enacted in 1976, after an unsuccessful attempt by the rebels with backing from South Africa and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, to remove the leftist government of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

The U.S. effort already had been set back in May of this year, when a South African commando unit was caught in the northern Angolan

Then, he said, he had proposed to keep 10,000 to 12,000 Cuban soldiers in Cabinda and around Luanda, the Angolan capital, for an indefinite period after the phased withdrawal of 20,000 Cubans from southern Angola. But he said, "conditions have altered" since that proposal.

In his speech Thursday, Mr. Reagan said that there were 35,000 Cuban troops in Angola.

## Track 29: One Hour Behind Time

### U.S. Trains Make Annual Halt to Let Winter Catch Up

By Maureen Dowd  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — At 10:30 Saturday night, Train No. 66 left Union Station in Washington for what seemed to be a routine run to Boston. But at 2:12 A.M., the 108 passengers aboard the Night Owl entered another dimension of time and space.

As Amtrak's R. Clifford Black, the railroad's manager of corporate communications in Washington, put it: "After Trenton — next stop, Twilight Zone."

At Metro Park, New Jersey, a station 23 miles (37 kilometers) southwest of New York City, the train stopped in its tracks for nearly an hour to allow the clock to catch up to the printed schedule.

The engineer, Robert Ulis, sat in his cab reading the Book of Revelations, and the four conductors patiently tried to explain the confusing schedule change to mutinous passengers who had not realized that they would have to relive the hour between 1 and 2 all over again in a dark, shui-down station.

Between 1:45 and 2:50 A.M. Sunday, 45 Amtrak trains went into a state of suspended animation to let Daylight Time become Standard Time. Every October this pro-

cedure, followed by Amtrak since it began operations in 1971, creates a starting time warp, as trains cross both the time change and Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific time zones.

"This is right up there on the silliest-things-I've-ever-heard list, and I am asking 'why' with all capitals and an exclamation point," said Houston Demere, a television director from New York who suddenly discovered that a trip that was to take an hour and 53 minutes from Philadelphia to Pennsylvania Station in New York had stretched to nearly three hours.

Al Naccarato, a seasoned assistant conductor, took such hanges calmly.

"In the spring, when time moves forward, the train can't catch up to the clock," Mr. Naccarato told Mr. Demere. "But in the fall, when time moves back, the train has to wait for the clock to catch up. That's it in a nutshell."

W. Graham Clayton Jr., the president of Amtrak, explained that the procedure was necessary to ensure the safety of Amtrak's web of trains, as it might be dangerous to have trains operating according to two different clocks.

Further, he said, the delay was

necessary so that passengers who had changed over to standard time were not stranded.

For example: If a passenger who had switched his watch to Eastern Standard Time arrived at the Newark station to catch the Night Owl at 2:35 Sunday morning, and the train had continued operating on Daylight Time all night, it would have left New York an hour before

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## Argentine Court Backs Alfonsín, Reverses Ruling on Freed Rightists



Raul Alfonsín

*The Associated Press*

BUENOS AIRES — An appeals court ruled Monday that a state of siege decreed by President Raul Alfonsín of Argentina allowed him to order the detention of suspected rightist subversives.

The ruling from a three-judge panel of the National Criminal and Correctional Court of Appeals reversed a decision by civilian judges that freed three of seven suspects over the weekend. The appeals court was still deliberating whether to reverse decisions freeing another four.

The seven men freed, as well as five still at large, are accused of involvement in a violent campaign to undermine the elected center-left government.

The court's decision Monday

was announced by the Interior Ministry in a brief communiqué.

The previous ruling had undercut the state of siege declared last week and had placed the country's judiciary in open confrontation with the executive branch.

Two civilian judges, Luis Velasco and Victor Petrigiani, had ruled that Mr. Alfonsín's order that the suspects be held for 60 days was invalid because no evidence was presented.

They freed five army officers and two civilians, who along with the other suspects have strong links to the rightist military regime that ruled the country before Mr. Alfonsín assumed office in December 1983.

But the government contended that under a state of siege no evidence had to be presented to keep the suspects in jail.

"If that proof did exist, the arrests by virtue of a state of siege would be unnecessary because there would have been grounds for ordinary penal prosecution," the appeal said.

Carlos Alcinda Aramburu, the minister of education and justice, said Sunday the judges' decision to release the suspects was "preventing the government from stifling the disturbances."

Mr. Alfonsín first ordered the arrests last Tuesday, saying the government had uncovered a coordinated campaign of subversion that included more than a dozen bombings and telephone threats to public officials.

In ordering the arrests, he cited special powers under the clause that allowed him to declare a state of siege. However, since he had made no such declaration, a judge said Thursday the detentions were illegal.

In a bid to settle the legal dispute, Mr. Alfonsín declared a state of siege Friday and again ordered the arrests. He said that "constitutional rights and guarantees will remain effect," except for the suspects, and that next Sunday's elections for national, provincial and municipal legislators would be held as scheduled.

### ■ Dance School Bombed

A bomb has destroyed a dance school run by the director of a gymnastic television show, Maria Amuchastegui, United Press International reported Monday.

About 15 bombs since Sept. 17 have killed one person and damaged homes of loyalist military officers, schools, shops and political offices.

Government officials say the attacks are part of a rightist plot to disrupt Sunday's elections.

The succession of troubles has led to tighter political restraints. There has been an increase in censorship of the opposition press. Opposition legislators have protested that security personnel search homes without warrants on the pretext of seeking firearms.

Prime Minister Yu Kuo-hua recently said that there was no "confidence crisis" but acknowledged

&lt;/

## ARTS / LEISURE

**A Surge of Interest In Decorative Arts**By Rita Reif  
*New York Times Service*

**T**HE passion for collecting decorative arts — Louis XV furniture, Tiffany lamps, Ming vases, Georgian silver, Peruvian feather capes and Egyptian jewelry — is changing the look of American living rooms and bringing broad revisions and expansions in U.S. museums.

The decorative arts, which include virtually everything being collected today other than paintings, sculpture, prints and photographs, were long treated in professional art circles as a stepchild, according to David A. Hanks, a decorative arts consultant.

"Time was when people and museums collected a little bit of a lot of things," Hanks said. "What we see happening today is individuals and museums turning to the decorative arts to form major collections."

Private decorative arts collectors are playing significant roles in museum expansions — either by donating objects or by providing money for acquisitions and building the galleries and wings to house them. And with the prospect of more space, museums are aggressively reorganizing and restoring their existing decorative arts collections.

"One is born a collector," said Marshall Field 5th vice chairman and treasurer of the Art Institute of Chicago, who gave with the family of the late Roger McCormick \$3.5 million toward the Field-McCormick wing of American Art, which will house the museum's expanding holdings of art and decorative arts.

Field made his first art purchase at 18 — a horse painting by Andrew Wyeth. Five years later he began seriously pursuing 18th-century American furniture.

Pioneer collectors today are exploring various areas of 20th-century decorative arts, such as Frank Lloyd Wright furniture, 1950s lamps and 1930s Bakelite plastic radios that were virtually unknown a decade ago.

These collectors are frequently well ahead of museums in acquiring lesser-known works — sometimes at bargain prices. They are also intent on learning more about the objects they admire. They have increased the sales of collecting

books and antiquities at museum lectures, antique shows, flea markets and auctions.

Daniel Wolf, 43-year-old photography dealer, for example, has in just seven years amassed a major group of 20th-century American objects by architects and designers that may be the largest private collection of such pieces. He owns about 60 examples by Frank Lloyd Wright, Gropius & Green, George Mayer and Charles Rohlf. He has given a Wright chair to the Metropolitan.

Although most of his collection is in storage, his Manhattan apartment is furnished with Wright furniture and Mayer lamps. He is certain he will move on to collect later periods. "I really admire the 1940s and 1950s designs of Paul McCobb and Russel Wright," he said, "and you can still buy Russel Wright designs in spam aluminum for \$50."

"Our collection reflects our personal tastes," said Jennifer Kahn, 39, the president and publisher of DC Comics. She and her husband, Mort Fink, live with an offbeat assemblage of 1950s furniture, 1930s Bakelite radios and 1920s Clarice Cliff pottery.

The couple began collecting 1950s furniture in 1982 after they bought a "Charles Eames screen." "We discovered it; it changed our eyes and a lot of our feelings about furniture," Kahn said. "And we decided we could afford to buy masterworks of the 1950s — they're available and not prohibitive."

The new interest in decorative arts is clearly seen in five major museums, all of which have built or are building new wings for their collections.

There is also a distinct change in the way many pieces are being displayed in museums. Period furniture is more likely to be isolated and shown as art than to be incorporated into a room setting.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, which added the American Wing in 1980, is building a \$35-million glass-enclosed court to house its European decorative arts and sculpture. Construction of the 100,000-square-foot (9,300 square-meter) wing is to begin in 1986.

Commenting on the current collecting surge, Philippe de Montebello, the museum's director, said: "Man has a natural need for ornaments,



Daniel Wolf lives with Frank Lloyd Wright furniture.

menting and surrounding himself with ornamentation. He wants that with which he lives to be as attractive as possible."

The new wing at the Art Institute of Chicago, which will cost a total of \$21 million, is scheduled to open in 1987. A major portion of the wing will be devoted to the permanent installation of American and European decorative arts.

The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts in Richmond has added a \$22-million wing for the 19th- and 20th-century decorative arts, contemporary paintings of Sydney and Frances Lewis and the fine art and jewelry of Paul and Rachel Mellon. The wing is to open on Dec. 3.

The Dallas Museum of Art is venturing for the first time into decorative arts with its new \$3-million Decorative Arts Wing, which opens Nov. 29. A rooftop addition, it will house the collections of Emery and Wendy Reves — \$25 million worth of Gauguins, Cézannes, van Gogh and a Monet, as well as more than \$5 million worth of antique furniture and other objects.

At the High Museum in Atlanta, the largess of Virginia Carroll Crawford created the collection of American decorative arts from 1825 to 1917. It was created in 1983, when the High opened in its stunning \$20 million installation designed by Richard Meier.

**Suzanne Vega: Songs of 'Small Blue Things'**

By Mark Hunter

**P**ARIS — Suzanne Vega bears a little resemblance to Marlene Dietrich, though both have a talent for ironic understatement. But not long ago Vega found herself wearing what she described as "a black velvet dress cut to here," playing Dietrich and herself in a video clip of her song, "Marlene on the Wall," which became Vega's first hit in the United States, England and Holland, and inspired critical raves comparing her to Joni Mitchell and Astrud Gilberto.

"I take it with a box of salt," said Vega in her hotel, the day after a sold-out concert at the Rex Club in Paris. "Having been unknown for so long" — at 26 she is a 10-year veteran of the New York club scene — "I don't think my head is swelling. My kind of music hasn't been encouraged for a long time, so it seems like something new — the idea that by listening to someone's songs, you get a glimpse of that person and what their world is about."

The world Vega presented in her current European tour and debut album ("Suzanne Vega," A&M) is a compound of sadness, humor and a curiously vulnerable strength: "I tried so hard to resist / When you held me in your handsome fist / And reminded me of the night we kissed / And why I should be leaving," runs a verse from "Marlene on the Wall." Her songs structures are unusual in pop music, in that she steers away from the repetitive refrains common to the Top 40 format. Instead, she constructs simple but atmospheric guitar chord patterns, overlaid with concise narratives delivered in a sharp-edged alto voice.

"I wouldn't say I write a lot of upbeat songs," Vega said. "Temperamentally, I'm more suited to ballads. When I was studying dance" — at Barnard College, where she majored in English and



Suzanne Vega

minored in theater — "I was always told I had a great lyric quality, that I could be flowing and graceful, but that it was difficult for me to be persuasive."

Given that limitation, the weight of Vega's material relies on her expressive abilities. Though she acknowledged that she and Mitchell — the obvious point of reference for contemporary women singer-songwriters — are both "tall, blonde, firm and pale," she noted that "we're not at all alike vocally. She has a more classical approach, a lot of vibrato, and I don't have any. I always liked voices that had no vibrato — an unaffected style. I remember thinking Peggy Lee had a great voice, that cool, simple, yet sophisticated sound to me."

The distance inherent in that style allows Vega to escape the mauldin in such lines as "Today I am a small blue thing, made of china, made of glass." But it also gives a disturbing quality to some of her best songs, such as "Straight Lines," where she describes a woman cutting her hair in "cold metal too close to the bone" — an image that has evoked suicide for some listeners, she said.

"In my own life, I've gone through periods of monastic austerity," she noted. "I cut my hair, stopped eating, lost weight. The woman in 'Straight Lines' isn't a suicide, she's just alone, stripping her life down to almost nothing."

"New York strongly influenced my personality," said Vega, who

recalled. "Until then, I thought I was the only one, writing alone in my room. I was used to feeling left out and isolated."

"There's an imbalance in the current pop scene," she said. "There's Madonna, Tina Turner, and Prince, but I'm writing a different kind of song. There'll always be the people who want to get up and dance, but there'll also be people who want to be quiet and reflective."

"Most people see me as a new face," she added, "but I've always seen myself in terms of longevity. You know, I've been doing this since I was 14."

*Suzanne Vega will perform at the University of Aix-en-Provence on Oct. 29, and at the University of Grenoble on Oct. 30.*

*Mark Hunter is a journalist who writes about cultural affairs in Europe.*

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FOR LADIES AND MEN

**In E. B. White's Web 'a Truth Discerning'**By Herbert Mitgang  
*New York Times Service*

**L**UE HILL, Maine — The life and language of E. B. White, the revered American essayist and stylist who died in Maine at age 86 on Oct. 1, were celebrated here Saturday by friends and family, readers and strangers who had been touched by his words.

From near and distant places, neighbors from North Brooklin and city folk from many miles away, 300 men and women and children gathered to honor the author of books that ranged from "One Man's Meat" to "Stuart Little" and "Charlotte's Web." They sat on hand-hewn benches below the pale rosettes on the ceiling as the sun illuminated the stained-glass windows of the white-tasseled Blue Hill Congregational Church, founded a few years before the Revolution.

"Andy White would never have approved of the whole thing," said J. Russell Wiggins, an old friend, who is editor of a weekly, The Ellsworth American, in a eulogy. "He wouldn't allow it if he were alive and he wouldn't now. I think he enjoyed public approval but he did not have what James Madison called a canine appetite for popularity. He did have the two chief qualities of a writer: he had something to say and he knew how to say it. He spoke for cities and that included him, the voice of The New Yorker and, with equal authority, those present found its title a comment on White himself — the early American folk melody, 'Amazing Grace.'

White had often said, "Words still count with me." His words emerged in talks by Wiggins; John Wilson, editor of the Brookline-based magazine, Wooden Boat, recognizing his sailing years here; and by his two stepchildren, Roger Angell, the New Yorker writer and editor, and Nancy Stableford, a

teacher, from his marriage to Katherine Sergeant Angell, the New Yorker editor, who died in 1977.

Sitting in the front of the church, listening to them, were White's son, Joel, a naval architect, and his wife, Allene, who had arranged the gathering with the Reverend Curtis Beach, retired Blue Hills minister, and a row of grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Wilson read a poem, called "Natural History," that had echoes of White's fictional Charlotte but was written long before the title was coined. "Nothing is better than simplicity," he revealed that author was Walt Whitman.

"The spider, dropping down from

twigs,  
Unwinds a thread of her devising:  
A thin, premeditated rig  
To use in rising.

And all the journey down through

space,  
In root descent, and local-hearted,  
She builds a ladder to the place  
From which she started.

Thus I, gone forth, as spiders do,  
In spider's web a truth discerning,  
Attack one silken strand to you  
For my returning.

Angell, who had just flown here from covering the World Series, talked of a youthful lesson he had learned about finding his own style as a writer:

"It was White who set me straight. I stopped imitating other writers (even E. B. White), and tried instead to be clear, the way he was. If I could do only that — how hard it turned out to be! — I might have a voice of my own after all, and perhaps even a style in the end, too, for I would simply be myself, my one and only. I think that is White's special gift to us all. Almost without our noticing it, he seemed to take down the fences of

manner and propriety and pomposity in writing."

Angell read a letter written in 1955 about coming home to Maine before Thanksgiving that appears in "Essays of E. B. White." He also read an essay from "Poems and Sketches" that begins, "Up early this day, trying to decide whether or not to bequeath my brain to my alma mater, which is making a collection of such stuff." And, in a surprise, he read an excerpt that sounded just like White (including the line, "Nothing is better than simplicity"), that revealed that author was Walt Whitman.

"I don't think these selections necessarily represent the best of E. B. White," Angell said. "What we have is the all of E. B. White. You can always find him in his works."

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Hope for Europe's Jobless?

As its unemployment lines lengthen, Europe casts envious glances at the Great American Job Machine. This may surprise inhabitants of the Great Lakes area, where factories are rusting and unemployment benefits are running out. But the fact remains that over the past 15 years the number of jobs in the United States has risen by 34 percent while the number in Europe has not changed. Are the older countries really starting to show their age?

On closer inspection, the record is somewhat kinder to Europe. The acid test is the extent to which jobs have kept up with population growth. In the 1970s, unemployment doubled both in America and in Europe. Only since 1980 has the record really diverged, with America's jobless rate roughly stable but Europe's nearly doubling.

To a large extent this divergence may be transient. Economic growth in the past few years has been much higher in the United States than in Europe because the United States has pumped up demand through a highly expansionary budget policy, while Europe has pursued the austerity line to bring down inflation. American superiority in job-creation may well fade along with the soft options on the federal budget.

But if Europe is to fight unemployment by creating jobs faster than its work force grows, changes in social attitudes will be necessary. High minimum wages and legal obstacles to temporary layoffs make European employers more reluctant than their American counterparts to expand their staffs. So do the burdens of the welfare state — the charges employers have to pay to finance long vacations and insurance against unemployment and sickness. The difficulty in Europe of obtaining funds to

launch new companies or to expand small businesses is another factor. And the ability of workers to move to where the jobs are is often limited because housing policies, particularly rent control, reduce mobility.

But at bottom, Europe's inferior record reflects two factors. First, the gap between wages paid by the less profitable industries and by the expanding industries is small when compared to America. This puts a drag on modernization efforts by the older businesses and gives labor little incentive to move into high-growth sectors. And when the huge rise in oil prices hit the industrialized world, European workers continued stubbornly to press their claims for a better standard of living. The squeezed profits that resulted made employers acutely aware of the need to trim their bloated work forces.

These rigidities are easing. If this reflects more than temporary restraint by labor in the face of hard times, Europe's future will be less bleak than trans-Atlantic comparisons suggest today. America is thought to have the edge because less than a fifth of its labor is unionized. What matters, however, is not the size of unions, but how they think. Pessimism is compounded by the fear on both sides of the Atlantic that technological advance has brought an end to full employment. The argument is suspect. Techniques that raise productivity either make goods cheaper or potential profits higher. Either way, if tax policy distributes income properly, real income rises and so does demand — and jobs. The world may be a long way from the hopes of the 1960s. But its current fears of poverty and unemployment are probably exaggerated. As a Victorian poet put it, if hopes were dupes, fears may be liars.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## Nuclear Exports to China

A cloud of doubt continues to hang over the nuclear cooperation agreement signed last summer between the United States and China. Congress has the power to reject the agreement, but should not do so. China has had nuclear weapons for two decades, and if it chose could greatly increase the risks to the world's security by disseminating this technology to countries that seek it. In the past China has occasionally seemed inclined to do that. But more recently it has taken several steps indicating support of the regimen in which most of the world's governments have joined to prevent proliferation of these weapons. The agreement between the United States and China could strongly reinforce that commitment.

The agreement is a bargain. The United States is to give the Chinese access to its reactor technology for peaceful purposes, allowing American companies to sell the Chinese equipment, fuel and engineering advice. China, for its part, has agreed to divert none of this technology to its own military uses and to give no further assistance to any other country's attempts to build weapons. The questions about the agreement begin with the absence of provisions for verification and extend to several areas of ambiguity on other points. But it is not a subject to be left to vague good will.

Senator John Glenn, an Ohio Democrat, pointed out recently that twice this year U.S. authorities have intercepted advanced electronic equipment that evidently was being smuggled to China. Last week, Senator Alan Cranston, a California Democrat, charged that

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Finland's Communist Split

Though the Finnish government has made it clear that its foreign policy, with special reference to the Soviet Union, will not change, the recent split in the country's Communist Party is bound to have internal repercussions, at least in the 1987 elections. Of the 27 Communists in the Helsinki parliament, nine belong to the dogmatic Moscow-oriented wing that has now been expelled. The party is at its weakest point ever. In 1958, Communists accounted for a good quarter of all deputies; they are now little more than an eighth.

— Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

### Advice for the Philippines

What is wrong with the Philippines? Just about everything. The economy is going downhill. There is corruption, stagnation and resentment. But it is doubtful that pressure from Washington could convince Mr. Marcos to

— THE GUARDIAN (London).

### FROM OUR OCT. 29 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: China Awaits Major U.S. Loan**  
PARIS — The practical conclusion of an agreement with an American group of financiers for a loan of fifty million dollars is proof of China's desire to lead on a solid basis with the nation whom she regards as the most dependable of those interested in her development. The Herald related that the loan negotiations had received the Regent's approval, and that the signing of the agreement was looked for [on Oct. 28]. With this loan China proposed to perfect her currency reform and promote industrial development. Considered in connection with recent events in China which have revealed the progress of the people toward representative government, these negotiations assume an importance which can scarcely be overlooked in any comprehensive view of the future possibilities in the Far East.

**1935: Nazi-Vatican Ties Improve**  
ROME — The marked improvement in relations between the Holy See and the Nazi Reich, which had been noted both here and in Germany during the last few days, were confirmed by favorable comments on the recent speeches of General Goering and Dr. Kerd, the Reich Minister of Culture, in the Vatican organ "L'Observatore Romano" [on Oct. 28]. The passage in Goering's recent speech in which the Prussian Premier declared that National-Socialism must believe in God, because "God blesses the gigantic task undertaken by the National-Socialist party," has given particular satisfaction to Vatican circles, since it disavows attempts to revive paganism in Germany. The speech of Dr. Kerd, glorifying liberty of conscience, is also interpreted as a gesture of reconciliation towards Catholicism.

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## Allied With Democracy — Not With Marcos

By Bill Bradley

*The writer is a Democratic senator from New Jersey.*

WASHINGTON — There is a consensus here about what is wrong in the Philippines. But there is a kind of paralysis about what to do.

First, everyone agrees that President Ferdinand E. Marcos has presided over the unchecked spread of a nationwide Communist insurgency. Second, no one disputes that Mr. Marcos has stubbornly rejected warnings that unless he undertakes major reforms soon, the opportunity to revive democracy, regain prosperity and restore security will be lost. Third, policy-makers even agree on specific reforms he must make to ensure fair elections, free the economy from the monopolistic grip of his cronies and revitalize the armed forces.

As Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada told Mr. Marcos during a recent visit to the Philippines, important American interests are at stake. If the Communist insurgents take over, the United States is virtually certain to lose its military access to the bases at Clark Field and Subic Bay. The Filipino people would lose any chance for a democratic future. Worst of all, a ruthless Communist regime is likely to turn the Philippines into a brutalized, stagnant society, like Vietnam and Cambodia, and would allow the Soviet Union to replace the United States as its military partner.

What is so frustrating about this consensus is its failure to produce a solution. High-level warnings to Mr. Marcos have fallen on deaf ears. The lesson is that the reforms he must make to turn the tide against the insurgency will also remove the politi-

cal and economic foundation of his regime, perhaps even jeopardizing his life.

Indeed, Mr. Marcos may lack the capacity to carry out the necessary reforms. It is unlikely, for example, that he will confront the power and wealth of many of his corrupt cronies to restore genuine competition to the marketplace. At most, he might be able to deliver free and fair elections — if he devotes himself wholeheartedly to the task.

In due course, America will probably have to choose between supporting Mr. Marcos or supporting the democratic process. The future U.S. position in the Philippines rests not with a dictator but with democracy, which alone gives people hope of a better society without revolution.

Most Filipinos retain respect and affection for the United States. These feelings are a major source of strength that America must now openly use or lose. It must sever the symbolic link the Communists are forging with their rallying cry of a "U.S.-Marcos dictatorship." It must put Mr. Marcos on notice that U.S. interests in Filipino democracy will no longer be held hostage to a rigged election. The United States must let the Filipino people know it will no longer acquiesce in his continued abuses of power.

The United States may have to establish a time-

table for electoral reform if Mr. Marcos lacks the will or capacity. To ease his resignation, America should offer him and his family safe passage and sanctuary for his retirement. It must also be prepared to provide a worthy successor to Mr. Marcos with the additional security assistance needed to restore democracy — not as Mr. Marcos has used it, to prop up his loyalists.

President Reagan believes there is still time to persuade Mr. Marcos of the error of his ways and set his regime on a new course. But time is running out. The administration temporizes, transfixed by the ghosts of old friends in Cuba, Vietnam and Iran. These are false, hence dangerous, parallels. Breaking with Mr. Marcos is not a signal that America is abandoning the Philippines to the Communists. On the contrary, it signals a commitment to seeing democracy restored. The sure way to betray that good will and bring about the Communists' victory the United States is eager to thwart is to slight the democratic option. Then the tide of revolution will sweep away not only the dictator but also future U.S. influence.

It is time to speak publicly to the Philippine people, pledging U.S. support for the democratic process. Only by giving Mr. Marcos this kind of ultimatum will the way be opened for the free and fair elections upon which any successful counterrevolution must be based and upon which the future of the Philippines depends.

*The New York Times*

## A Murder That Left Much Unsaid

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — "It ought to go without saying that the murder of Alex Odell was as heinous as any," said Leon Klinghoffer, a

From the "Notebook" section of New Republic magazine.

No identification was needed for the American tourist savagely slain by the hijackers of an Israeli cruise ship. But the New Republic did think identification was needed for Alex Odell, the West Coast regional director of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, or ADC. Mr. Odell died when a bomb exploded as he entered his office in Santa Ana, California, on Oct. 11, at the height of the Achille Lauro crisis.

Tales of terror against two American citizens — one a Jew, the other a Palestinian Arab born to Roman Catholic parents on whom is now the Israeli-occupied West Bank. Two equally heinous crimes, "it ought to go without saying." And yet the New Republic saw a need to say it; almost nobody else had.

Why? Part of it had to do with the drama of the hijacking. The slaying of Mr. Klinghoffer also fit a familiar pattern: violence in far-off places directed against Americans caught up in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Mr. Odell's murder, on the other hand, had the look of an isolated "assassination" by someone inflamed by Mr. Odell's sympathy with the Palestinian cause. But talks with ADC representatives and others in the Santa Ana area suggest there is a "Terror Double Standard," as the New Republic captioned its comment.

Mr. Odell may not have been chosen at random for cold-blooded killing, as Mr. Klinghoffer was. But he was no less a random victim.

For the last two months the responsibility for opening up the ADC office at an early hour had fallen to Hind Baki, a staff member who was born in Syria, immigrated to the United States in 1976, and became a naturalized citizen in June. Only an earlier than usual appointment brought Mr. Odell to the booby-trapped office door on the morning of Oct. 11 instead of Mr. Baki.

Thus do the circumstances undercut another theory of the case: that Mr. Odell had been singled out for killing in retaliation for a televised interview the night before in which he called for greater recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization and its chairman, Yasser Arafat. That sort of talk is anathema to a lot of people. But it is hardly ground for terror-bombing. Mr. Odell is widely described as having been a gentle fellow, a part-time poet as well as a scholar; he had apparently denounced the ship hijacking in particular and terrorism in general in a segment not broadcast.

In any case, there is enough evidence that ADC was the target, and intimidation the aim. A bomb was removed last summer from ADC's Boston office. Hind Baki tells of a rash of bomb threats against the Santa Ana ADC office, the church where Mr. Odell's funeral was held, the Arab Community Center in Los Angeles, and the Islamic Center of southern California.

So we are not talking about one case. We are talking about a climate of hate. Its ugly, inflammatory nature is best captured in the statement by Irv Rubin, a leader of the extremist Jewish Defense League, which is routinely suspected of having a hand in anti-Arab violence but which denied hand in this case. "I have no tears for Mr. Odell," Mr. Rubin said. "He got exactly what he deserves."

Which brings up something else that ought to go without saying: The ADC is a respectable organization, headed by a former U.S. senator of Lebanese descent, James Abourezk, of South Dakota, and dedicated to improving American public understanding of American interests in the Middle East, as ADC sees them. It is no different from the American-Arab Affairs Committee, but with far less powerful a constituency.

The issue here is not the rights and wrongs of the argument, but the wrongs when the argument is carried to brutal extremes — by either side. That is what happened to Alex Odell as it did to Leon Klinghoffer. That is what can happen in California as well as on a cruise ship in the Mediterranean. An answer enough to those who would wish for the Arab-Israeli conflict with "benign neglect."

*The Washington Post Writers Group*

## LETTERS

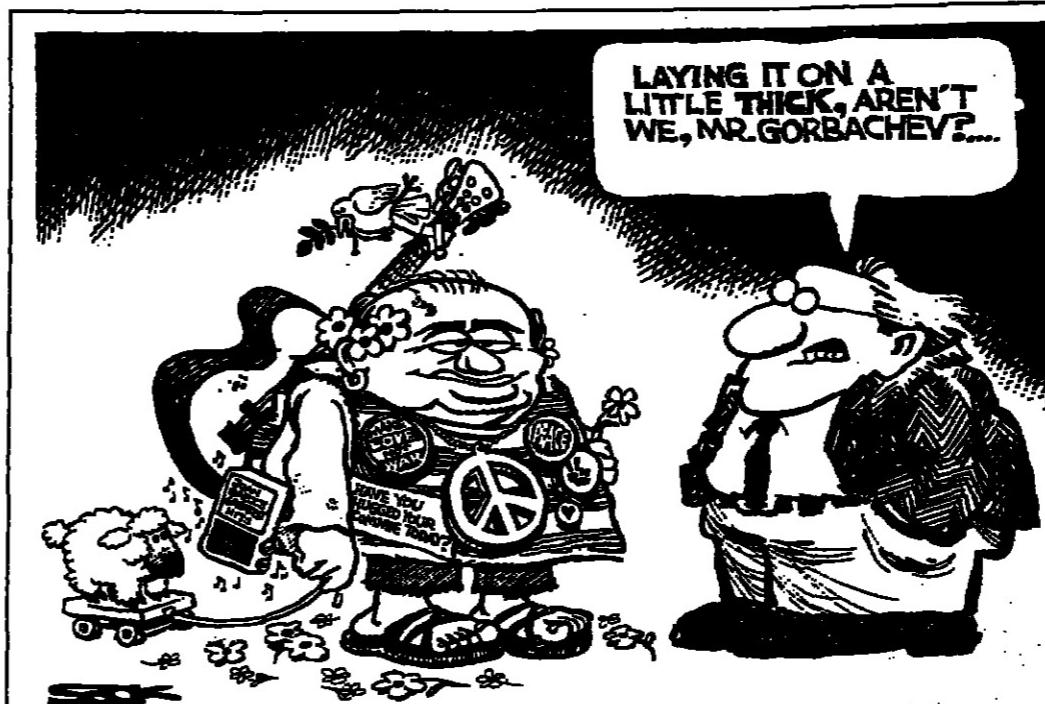
### Manila's Miranda Rule

The editorial "Manila Mocks U.S. Law" (Oct. 8) is unfair to the Philippines government and the Filipino people. It holds that the Philippine Supreme Court erred in ruling that the testimony given by General Fabian Ver before the Agrava fact-finding board could not be used against him and that President Ferdinand Marcos would use the ruling "to advance his home-grown outlawry."

The correctness of the ruling of the highest court of our land will always be debated, especially by people with a one-dimensional view of the Philippines. But its correctness cannot be determined on the basis of other countries' laws. Suffice it to say that the ruling gave more teeth to the right against self-incrimination guaranteed in our constitution, which, when revised in 1973, adopted America's Miranda rule. Even the opposition in Manila concedes that the Ver ruling, if applied evenly, is a blow in favor of human rights.

Besides, Mr. Marcos for the decision, and calling his administration a "tyranny" guilty of "home-grown outlawry," betrays the editorial writer's bias. We can argue, but not with people in blinders.

GREGORIO S. CENDANA  
Director-General,  
Office of Media Affairs, Manila



## Deadline for Pretoria's Bankrupt Leaders

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — A white South African man who has not been at all involved in politics, spoke on the telephone from Cape Town the other day. "Why can't we get past this?" he asked in anguish. "Why can't we do what we have to do?"

His questions go to the heart of the crisis in South Africa. That wonderful country, so rich in physical and human resources, has to make the transition to a nonracist society. But what is needed is dialogue and talk.

The 1947 treaty with the Allied powers limits the size and equipment of Finland's armed forces. For example, the Finns call the War of Continuation. In 1944, they drove their erstwhile German allies out of Finland. This was a part of the price the Finns paid for peace with the Soviet Union.

Today, Finland concluded a friendship treaty with the Soviet Union. The key provision requires the Finns to consult with Moscow in the event of a European crisis. Ostensibly, these consultations would be held to determine how best to defend Finland. Nikita Khrushchev sought to invoke this clause during the 1961 Berlin crisis, but President Urho Kekkonen talked him out of it.

Today, Finland is an air force with more than 50 Soviet and Swedish fighters. It also has a modest navy. But the backbone of the armed forces is the army. Though the army is limited by the 1947 treaty to 34,400 troops, the Finns have managed to create a substantial system of trained reserves. Finnish authorities claim that, when fully mobilized, the three services would be 700,000 strong.

But the defense budget is not large enough to support such sizable forces for any long period. A 1981 report by a defense commission concluded: "An invader's advance can be slowed down and losses inflicted upon him, but the capability of the army is weakening in a way that threatens its ability to contain and defeat the invader even in the most vital areas."

As a result of this report, the government decided to concentrate on training and equipping "fast deployment forces" of about 250,000 men. It also decided to make yearly increases in the military budget. Even so, the defense budget amounts to only 1.5 percent to 2 percent of the gross national product. The Finnish military is playing a losing game. Costs, especially for equipment, are rising faster than the defense budget.

Within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the main question asked about the Finnish military is whether it could prevent the Soviet Army from crossing northern Finland to attack Norway. Finnish officials say that Pentagon and NATO military leaders do not understand conditions in northern Finland. Nor, they say, do outsiders understand Finnish tactics.

To generate the needed forces in a crisis, Finland would have to mobilize. The timing would depend partly on the outcome of any consultation with the 1948 Soviet-Finnish treaty. The uncertainties this would generate would add to the doubts about the capabilities of Finnish forces. NATO's concerns about a Soviet attack across northern Finland are, to this degree, understandable.

There was a time when Japanese prime ministers sought to avoid attention at international conferences. Not Mr. Nakasone, who is as adept as Margaret Thatcher at elbowing for a spot next to President Reagan at picture-taking sessions during economic summit conferences.

## BUSINESS/FINANCE

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1985

## FUTURES AND OPTIONS

## Interest in ECU Creates Regulatory Issue in U.S.

By JAMES STERNGOLD

New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — The European Currency Unit is attracting increasing interest in commodities trading and has brought up a regulatory issue in the United States. The ECU, created by the European Community as a common currency to facilitate trade and commerce among its member nations, was slow in catching on when introduced in 1979 but has come into far greater use in just the past year.

There is still not a piece of paper called an ECU that one can fold in a wallet, but there are bonds, savings accounts, trade agreements and even credit cards denominated in ECUs. The value, based on a weighted basket of 10 European currencies, currently stands at about \$4.

The first bond issue to be denominated in ECUs was offered in the Euro market in April 1981. That broke the ice, and Euromarket offerings have since picked up, with almost \$8 billion worth issued.

The distinct advantage of ECU-denominated securities is that they are insulated from the sharp swings that might hit one currency because of political or economic developments. They thus have a sort of built-in hedge.

ECUs have finally developed some appeal to financial players in the United States. The first ECU bonds to be issued in the United States were offered last November. Since then, \$58 million worth have been sold, according to Bear, Stearns & Co.

They have had particular appeal in the United States because many investors and companies are seeking an alternative to the dollar, perceived as having peaked in value after its five-year surge. The diverse base of the ECU thus makes it an excellent vehicle with which to hedge against a falling dollar.

Where the cash market goes, the futures and options markets are sure to follow. Thus, no sooner were the ECU bonds trading on Wall Street than the exchanges developed contracts on the ECU.

**T**HREE applications have been made. The Philadelphia Stock Exchange, which already trades a host of currency options, has proposed an option on the ECU; the Chicago Mercantile Exchange wants to trade an ECU future, and the New York Cotton Exchange has proposed an ECU future, too.

"Eventually, these contracts are likely to be quite successful," said William Byers, director of futures research at Bear, Stearns.

"Investors in this country usually bet for or against the dollar. They don't care what the other currency is. Now, they will have a safer vehicle."

Mr. Byers added, though, that the contracts were not expected to catch fire for some time.

A regulatory issue has arisen in regard to the Philadelphia exchange's application to trade the ECU option. All of its other currency options are under the jurisdiction of the Securities and Exchange Commission. This follows the terms of an agreement between the SEC and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission worked out in 1981 that ended the turf battle they had been waging over the plethora of new financial products and who would regulate them.

This time, however, when the exchange filed its application with the SEC, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission objected, arguing that the ECU was not a currency but an index of sorts that had some qualities of a commodity, and thus might be better regulated by the futures trading commission.

"It's not like a dollar that you can hold in your hands," Enedea Rosa, director of options regulation at the SEC, agreed. "But to us, with all of its uses, it looks like a currency. We're arguing semantics here."

She said the issue would come before the commission in November for a decision.

Even with a resolution then, it is expected that none of the

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

## Currency Rates

Cross Rates									
Amsterdam	7.62	G.D.L.	F.F.	H.L.	G.M.	I.P.	Y.E.		
Buenos Aires	2.965	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00		
Buenos Aires (a)	53.01	74.225	76.25	44.025	77.995	71.277	130.91 Y		
Buenos Aires (b)	2.968	37.66	37.66	37.66	37.66	37.66	37.66		
Buenos Aires (c)	53.01	74.225	76.25	44.025	77.995	71.277	130.91 Y		
Buenos Aires (d)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (e)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (f)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (g)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (h)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (i)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (j)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (k)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (l)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (m)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (n)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (o)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (p)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (q)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (r)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (s)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (t)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (u)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (v)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (w)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (x)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (y)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (z)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (aa)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (bb)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (cc)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (dd)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (ee)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (ff)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (gg)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (hh)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (ii)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (jj)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (kk)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (ll)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (mm)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (nn)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (oo)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (pp)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (qq)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (rr)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (ss)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (tt)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (uu)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (vv)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (ww)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (xx)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (yy)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (zz)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (aa)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (bb)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (cc)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (dd)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (ee)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725	3.7725		
Buenos Aires (ff)	1.028	3.7725	3.7725						





## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

**Arco Reports Gains For Quarter, After Loss***United Press International*

**LOS ANGELES** — Atlantic Richfield Co. reported on Monday third-quarter earnings of \$403 million, compared with a \$519-million loss a year earlier.

Third-quarter revenues slipped 8.6 percent to \$5.5 billion from \$6.02 billion.

Net earnings in the third quarter last year would have been \$317 million, or \$1.23 a share, if the company had not had unusual items and losses on discontinued operations totaling \$836 million, Arco said. The company reported a \$1.1-billion deficit in the second quarter this year, resulting from a decision to streamline its business.

Arco's president, Lodwick M. Cook, said the improved earnings reflected higher profit margins on petroleum products, reduced exploration expenses and a drop in operating costs as a result of the company's restructuring program.

By the end of the third quarter Arco already had spent about \$2.1 billion of a projected \$4 billion to repurchase shares of its common stock.

Mr. Cook said that during the quarter Arco "experienced a soft-

ening in natural-gas markets and continued weakness in commodity chemical markets."

Earnings on worldwide oil and gas operations rose 5 percent to \$300 million in the quarter from \$286 million a year earlier. Refining and marketed profits were up 2.9 percent to \$99 million, while coal earnings rose 80 percent to \$24 million on higher coal shipments.

The worldwide financial services firm reported per-share earnings of 38 cents a share, down 8 cents from a year earlier. Revenues for the quarter were \$1.75 billion, compared with \$1.66 billion.

The sale of the One Liberty Plaza building housing Merrill Lynch headquarters in the Wall Street financial district added \$46 million to third-quarter 1984 net income. A gain of \$9 million stemming from tax law changes was also added to last year's third-quarter income.

Without those one-time gains, Merrill Lynch would have earned \$25 million, or 27 cents a share, in the third 1984 quarter.

Profit for the first nine months soared 146 percent, to \$161.6 million, compared with \$65.8 million a year earlier.

**Swedish Producer Prices Rise***The Associated Press*

**STOCKHOLM** — Producer prices in Sweden rose 0.3 percent in September from August and were up 4.2 percent from a year earlier.

Mr. Cook said that during the quarter Arco "experienced a soft-

**Merrill Lynch Shows Decline in 3d-Quarter Net***The Associated Press*

**NEW YORK** — Merrill Lynch & Co. on Monday reported a third-quarter loss of \$38.3 million, less than half the \$80.0 million reported in the like period of 1984.

The worldwide financial services firm reported per-share earnings of 38 cents a share, down 8 cents from a year earlier. Revenues for the quarter were \$1.75 billion, compared with \$1.66 billion.

The sale of the One Liberty Plaza building housing Merrill Lynch headquarters in the Wall Street financial district added \$46 million to third-quarter 1984 net income. A gain of \$9 million stemming from tax law changes was also added to last year's third-quarter income.

Without those one-time gains, Merrill Lynch would have earned \$25 million, or 27 cents a share, in the third 1984 quarter.

Profit for the first nine months soared 146 percent, to \$161.6 million, compared with \$65.8 million a year earlier.

**Control Data Reports Loss For Quarter***The Associated Press*

**BLOOMINGTON**, Minnesota — Control Data Corp. on Monday reported a third-quarter loss of \$255.6 million, or \$6.65 a share, but the computer and financial services company said more than half the loss came from "narrowing the scope" of its operations to regain profitability.

The deficit compared with a net loss of \$54.5 million, or \$1.41 in the third quarter of 1984.

The company also reported that it is continuing discussions with its lenders to restructure its financing agreements and said talks "are proceeding satisfactorily."

Control Data was planning to get \$300 million in September from a debt offering, but withdrew the offering for fear that growing losses would scare off backers.

"We don't have anything really new to report" on the company's negotiations to get new credit terms, said a spokeswoman, Susan Bush.

Control Data's revenue for the quarter was \$1.23 billion, almost unchanged from \$1.24 billion for the third quarter last year.

Dick Reid, a company spokesman, said \$153.8 million of the third-quarter loss was attributable to special charges associated with restructuring and reductions in the scope of business activities to reverse the downward trend.

The special charges included the anticipated divestiture of the company's business-products operation, which manufactures and sells computer disk packs, computer tapes, and flexible diskettes.

Control Data will continue to manufacture mainframes, supercomputers, workstations and terminals, software and some data-storage devices for mainframe computers, primarily as an original equipment manufacturer.

Mr. Reid said consolidated loss for the first nine months of 1985 totaled \$269.6 million, or \$7.02 a share.

The share offer values Britannia Arrow at £12 million (\$301 million). Guinness Peat already holds a 28-percent interest in the company. Guinness Peat is offering 15 of its ordinary shares for every 8 Britannia shares.

Britannia Arrow said later in the day that its board had rejected the offer from Guinness Peat as inadequate.

In January, Guinness Peat bought a 23-percent interest in Britannia, or about 34.33 million ordi-

**Guinness Peat Makes Bid To Buy Britannia Arrow***Reuters*

**LONDON** — Guinness Peat Group PLC said Monday that it was bidding for Britannia Arrow Holdings PLC with a share offer of 14.06 pence (\$2) per Britannia Arrow share and a cash alternative of 130 pence a share.

The share offer values Britannia Arrow at £12 million (\$301 million). Guinness Peat already holds a 28-percent interest in the company. Guinness Peat is offering 15 of its ordinary shares for every 8 Britannia shares.

Britannia Arrow said later in the day that its board had rejected the offer from Guinness Peat as inadequate.

In January, Guinness Peat bought a 23-percent interest in Britannia, or about 34.33 million ordi-

**Company Results**

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

**Canada**

**Falconbridge** 3rd Quer. Revenue: 1985 \$400. Net Inc.: 1985 \$162.5. Open Share: 0.07. 1 Month: 1985 \$162.5. Net Inc.: 1984 \$162.5. Open Share: 0.77. 9 Months: 1985 \$400. Net Inc.: 1984 \$162.5. Open Share: 0.07. 1984 Net Inc.: 12.00 million. 1984 Open Share: 0.77. 1984 Net Inc.: 12.00 million.

**France**

**Le Seleur** 1st Half Profits: 1985 \$411. 3rd Quer. Revenue: 1985 \$162.5. Open Share: 0.07. 1 Month: 1985 \$162.5. Net Inc.: 1984 \$162.5. Open Share: 0.77. 9 Months: 1985 \$400. Net Inc.: 1984 \$162.5. Open Share: 0.07. 1984 Net Inc.: 12.00 million. 1984 Open Share: 0.77. 1984 Net Inc.: 12.00 million.

**Italy**

**Mediobanca** Year Profits: 1985 \$190. 3rd Quer. Revenue: 1985 \$162.5. Open Share: 0.07. 1 Month: 1985 \$162.5. Net Inc.: 1984 \$162.5. Open Share: 0.77. 9 Months: 1985 \$400. Net Inc.: 1984 \$162.5. Open Share: 0.07. 1984 Net Inc.: 12.00 million. 1984 Open Share: 0.77. 1984 Net Inc.: 12.00 million.

**Norway**

**Elkem** 9 Months Revenue: 1985 \$400. 3rd Quer. Profits: 1985 \$362. 1984 \$362. 1983 \$362.

**United States**

**Amax** 3rd Quer. Revenue: 1985 \$162.5. Open Share: 0.07. 1 Month: 1985 \$162.5. Net Inc.: 1984 \$162.5. Open Share: 0.77. 9 Months: 1985 \$400. Net Inc.: 1984 \$162.5. Open Share: 0.07. 1984 Net Inc.: 12.00 million. 1984 Open Share: 0.77. 1984 Net Inc.: 12.00 million.

**United States**

**Amer. Petroleum** 3rd Quer. Revenue: 1985 \$162.5. Open Share: 0.07. 1 Month: 1985 \$162.5. Net Inc.: 1984 \$162.5. Open Share: 0.77. 9 Months: 1985 \$400. Net Inc.: 1984 \$162.5. Open Share: 0.07. 1984 Net Inc.: 12.00 million. 1984 Open Share: 0.77. 1984 Net Inc.: 12.00 million.

**United States**

**Sumitomo Electric Industries** 3rd Quer. Revenue: 1985 \$162.5. Open Share: 0.07. 1 Month: 1985 \$162.5. Net Inc.: 1984 \$162.5. Open Share: 0.77. 9 Months: 1985 \$400. Net Inc.: 1984 \$162.5. Open Share: 0.07. 1984 Net Inc.: 12.00 million. 1984 Open Share: 0.77. 1984 Net Inc.: 12.00 million.

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**United States**

**Amoco** 3rd Quer. Revenue: 1985 \$162.5. Open Share: 0.07. 1 Month: 1985 \$162.5. Net Inc.: 1984 \$162.5. Open Share: 0.77. 9 Months: 1985 \$400. Net Inc.: 1984 \$162.5. Open Share: 0.07. 1984 Net Inc.: 12.00 million. 1984 Open Share: 0.77. 1984 Net Inc.: 12.00 million.

**United States**

**Exxon** 3rd Quer. Revenue: 1985 \$162.5. Open Share: 0.07. 1 Month: 1985 \$162.5. Net Inc.: 1984 \$162.5. Open Share: 0.77. 9 Months: 1985 \$400. Net Inc.: 1984 \$162.5. Open Share: 0.07. 1984 Net Inc.: 12.00 million. 1984 Open Share: 0.77. 1984 Net Inc.: 12.00 million.

**United States**

**Textron Instruments** 3rd Quer. Revenue: 1985 \$162.5. Open Share: 0.07. 1 Month: 1985 \$162.5. Net Inc.: 1984 \$162.5. Open Share: 0.77. 9 Months: 1985 \$400. Net Inc.: 1984 \$162.5. Open Share: 0.07. 1984 Net Inc.: 12.00 million. 1984 Open Share: 0.77. 1984 Net Inc.: 12.00 million.

**United States**

**Timken** 3rd Quer. Revenue: 1985 \$162.5. Open Share: 0.07. 1 Month: 1985 \$162.5. Net Inc.: 1984 \$162.5. Open Share: 0.77. 9 Months: 1985 \$400. Net Inc.: 1984 \$162.5. Open Share: 0.07. 1984 Net Inc.: 12.00 million. 1984 Open Share: 0.77. 1984 Net Inc.: 12.00 million.

**United States**

**Greyhound** 3rd Quer. Revenue: 1985 \$162.5. Open Share: 0.07. 1 Month: 1985 \$162.5. Net Inc.: 1984 \$162.5. Open Share: 0.77. 9 Months: 1985 \$400. Net Inc.: 1984 \$162.5. Open Share: 0.07. 1984 Net Inc.: 12.00 million. 1984 Open Share: 0.77. 1984 Net Inc.: 12.00 million.

**United States**

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**United States**

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**United States**

**Exxon** 3rd Qu



# Monday's **AMEX** Closing

**Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.**

12 Month High/Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	\$/s 100s	Hgh	Low	Close Qtr C
<b>A</b>								
8/2	414 ADL n			29	125	121	128	126
13/2	524 AL Lab s	.16	1.0	14	62	59	65	62
14/2	5 B AMCs			14	1154	105	125	105
5/2	574 AM Int'l			11	1154	105	125	105
8/2	683 ATT Fd	5.52e	6.8	5	57	50	60	50
0	6 AcmePr			32	27	24	26	25
11/2	6 AcmeU			11	6	5	6	5
18/2	7 Action			19	1023	100	1050	100
5/2	7 Action			15	1023	100	1050	100
12/2	7 Action w/			10	31	28	34	31
14/2	11 AdmRs			16	4	3	5	4
20/2	22 AdmRus			13	125	115	135	125
21/2	5 AdmRus			12	125	115	135	125
5	393 AdmRic			12	125	115	135	125
51/2	201 AdmRps	.60	1.2	20	12	11	13	12
9/2	516 AirExp			10	31	28	34	31
12	6 Aircar			120	11.3	105	115	105
13/2	97 Aircar p			10	31	28	34	31
35/2	1 Alamo			125	72	69	85	72
108/2	651 Alimton			8	79	63	85	79
9/2	6 Albaw			13	125	115	135	125
9/2	555 Aloha			12	125	115	135	125
14/2	71 Allentown	.05	5	5	36	31	41	36
1/2	7 Aller w/			10	31	28	34	31
3/2	30 Altag pf	3.75	11.4	10	100	93	112	100
23/2	17 Altrac			11	41	36	46	41
4/2	443 AmBrit	.08	2.8	10	43	37	49	43
16/2	101 Amdont			14	638	57	700	57
11/2	57 Amedco	.08	1.4	19	42	37	47	42
6/2	6 AmCap			10	125	115	135	125
20/2	14 AmEx w/			12	125	115	135	125
9	495 AmFrac A			4	47	42	52	47
5/2	495 AmFrac B			4	47	42	52	47
10/2	324 AmHilm			10	125	115	135	125
8/2	512 AmInt'l			12	125	115	135	125
17/2	112 AmMreA	.52	3.6	68	125	115	135	125
5/2	513 AmMreB			68	125	115	135	125
5/2	3 AmOil			20	49	44	54	49
6/2	471 APetf	2.10	20	20	49	44	54	49
13/2	124 APrec	.24	1.8	21	4	3	5	4
8/2	118 Ar Royln	1.54e10.2		31	243	15	325	15
6	3 ASCE			31	243	15	325	15
5/2	492 Acon un			10	125	115	135	125
7	4 Acon pr			10	125	115	135	125
7	4 Acon SC			10	125	115	135	125
31/2	5 Amcor	.06	3.0	10	115	108	122	115
8/2	471 Andel			15	86	80	92	86
8/2	471 AndJcb			19	86	80	92	86
9/2	94 Andrea			12	125	115	135	125
11/2	34 Angel w/			19	125	115	135	125
2/2	318 AnglAngl			8	36	31	41	36
9/2	515 Arlevn			8	36	31	41	36
11/2	413 Arlmrm			8	36	31	41	36
12/2	414 Armlrm's			8	36	31	41	36
12/2	758 ArrowA	.20	2.4	15	125	115	135	125
9/2	652 Asmr g	.20	2.1	10	125	115	135	125
13/2	624 Astrex			10	125	115	135	125
11/2	1 Astrtct			10	125	115	135	125
13/2	145 AT&T			10	125	115	135	125
19/2	135 Avondl	.80	5.3	13	2	15	15	15
<b>B</b>								
4/2	314 BAT In	.15e	3.9	29	1464	138	156	138
25/2	132 BDMM s			25	125	115	135	125
3/2	124 BRT			12	125	115	135	125
15/2	211 Bsdwls			12	125	115	135	125
10/2	831 BdlyM w/	.320	3.5	10	31	26	36	31
4/2	264 BdlyM w/	2.43e	9.3	10	105	93	117	93
7/2	211 Bonstr g	.40	4.9	10	125	115	135	125
4/2	429 Bonstr g			10	125	115	135	125
10/2	201 Bontr RG	.37	3.2	18	125	115	135	125
11/2	123 BoardBk	1.80	16.1	18	125	115	135	125
12/2	123 BoardBk	1.80	16.1	18	125	115	135	125
12/2	123 BoardBk	1.80	16.1	18	125	115	135	125
2/2	201 BoardBk	.11	1.1	12	25	20	30	25
2/2	213 BoardCo	.75	20	10	39	34	44	39
2/2	213 BoardCo	.75	20	10	39	34	44	39
12/2	123 BoardMt	.100	3.6	11	55	50	60	55
3/2	145 BoardR's	.40	2.0	70	36	31	41	36
10/2	11 BlountA	.45	3.6	17	75	69	82	75
10/2	11 BlountB	.40	3.3	13	115	105	125	115
23	11 BloutBPs			13	115	105	125	115
10/2	654 BowlsA	.44	4.2	10	10	9	10	10
2/2	201 Bowmrr			14	125	115	135	125
2/2	124 Bownre	.44	2.6	14	125	115	135	125
2/2	124 Bownre	.44	2.6	14	125	115	135	125
3/2	252 BrnFpA	.100	10	9	25	20	30	25
5/2	252 BrnFpB	.100	2	10	25	20	30	25
5/2	252 Buckin pf	.50	10.5	6	35	30	40	35
13/2	62 Bushn			15	75	71	82	75
<b>C</b>								
12/2	51 CMI Cp			11	125	97	117	97
3/2	113 CM-Co			11	47	41	53	47
9/2	85 CSS n			11	115	95	125	95
12/2	9 CoseNj			14	19	15	21	19
8/2	41 CagleA			1	1	6	1	5
14/2	105 ColRE	1.25	10.2	9	7	6	12.5	7
3/2	19 Calmal	.60	1.9	14	31	31	31	31

**AMEX Highs-Lows**

**NEW HIGHS 15**

**NEW LOWS**

## **Japanese Steel Exports Fell 4.5% in September**

TOKYO — Japan's steel exports fell 4.5 percent in September from a year earlier, to 2.3 million tons, mainly because of restrictions on shipments to the United States, the Japan Iron and Steel Federation announced Monday.

September was the third consecutive month in which steel exports dropped from the year earlier levels, the group said. They slipped 4.4 percent in August and 5.5 percent in July.

Although the drop in steel exports was 4.5

percent overall, the decline in exports to the United States was 24.5 percent, the group said. Exports to China, the largest overseas market for Japanese steel producers, rose 6.1 percent.

## **Floating-Rate Notes**

**FOREIGN & COLONIAL  
RESERVE ASSET FUND**

PRICES AT 23.10.85:

A : U.S. DOLLAR CASH	\$10.52
B : MULTICURRENCY CASH	\$11.43
C : DOLLAR BONDS	\$11.63
D : MULTICURRENCY BONDS	\$12.25
E : STERLING ASSET	£11.21

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— 5 —

## Congress, Exchanges Debate Unequal Stock

By Gary Klott  
New York Times Service

**N**Ew YORK.—In the 1960s, a highly successful New York Stock Exchange advertising campaign persuaded millions of investors to buy shares of American companies. These days, the Big Board is still promoting share ownership but, to its chagrin, is having to acknowledge that not all shareholders of some corporations get the same rights for their money.

The discrepancy between two different classes of stock within the same company, in fact, is the subject of a heated debate between Congress and Wall Street that now appears headed for a showdown—and will shape the future control of ownership of many of the nation's largest corporations. It stems from the moves in recent years by prominent companies, such as Ralston Purina, Hershey Foods and General Cinema, that have issued a second class of stock with superior voting rights.

In effect, the new class enables a management group of shareholders to gain voting control of the company even though its ownership of the total shares is less than a majority. What bothers some members of Congress is a form of shareholder discrimination and they have threatened a legislative assault if major stock exchanges do not take steps to stop the trend.

Such an assault is growing increasingly inevitable. Four months after the congressional warnings were sounded, the exchanges are no closer to agreement than when they deliberated for the first and last time.

Congress's effort to preserve shareholder democracy came up against heated competition among the three major stock exchanges and pressure from corporations aiming to consolidate management control to protect against hostile takeover attempts.

In most cases, shareholders, induced by special dividends or promises of greater long-term value by their stock, have generally granted management's wishes to set up.

In the past 30 years, about 170 companies have issued a second class of stock with disparate voting rights. Most of those companies are

Richard Torrenziano, a spokesman

for the NYSE.

After studying the issue, the NYSE panel recommended that the exchange allow two classes of shares with unequal voting rights, provided that the plan was approved by a two-thirds vote of common shareholders, along with other conditions. No final decision has yet been made by the board.

The ball is in Mackin's court,

Mr. Shad's of the SEC said recently

## Monday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.  
Via The Associated Press

1,547 in Sept.

## BOOKS

**CHAMPION:** Joe Louis, Black Hero in White America

By Chris Mead. 330 pages. \$18.95.  
Charles Scribner's Sons, 597 Fifth Avenue,  
New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Robert W. Creamer

WHEN Joe Louis began fighting professionally in 1934, three years before he won the heavyweight championship, there were almost no black athletes prominent in American sports. There were no blacks in major league baseball, none in pro football and only a few in college football. A handful of blacks played college basketball, but the professional game as we know it did not exist. A few blacks had won Olympic gold medals (not including Jesse Owens, whose Berlin Olympics triumphs were still in the future), but track and field remained predominantly white, and even in boxing, blacks were not in great evidence.

Since the introduction of the Marquis of Queensberry rules in the 1870s, there had been only one black heavyweight champion — the controversial Jack Johnson. In the other weight divisions there had been more than 100 champions, but only eight had been black, and late in 1934 there were none.

Louis came into the corruption and mediocrity of boxing in the mid-1930s like a fresh breeze. The prestigious heavyweight crown had bumbled its way in five years from Max Schmeling to Jack Sharkey to Primo Carnera to Max Baer to Jimmy Braddock. Fighters unable or unwilling to win consistently, Louis (whose career began by happy coincidence on the Fourth of July) entered this largely white world and in 18 months captured the imagination of the United States by winning 27 straight fights, 23 of them by knockouts. Before and after his stunning loss to Schmeling in June, 1936 — one of the most startling upsets in boxing history — he swept away the detritus of former champions by knocking out all five of his predecessors (Schmeling in the first

round of their famous rematch in June, 1938). He defended his championship 19 times in the first four years after he won it and 25 times in all before he abdicated in 1948.

The United States loves a winner, and it especially loves a gracious winner. Louis was that, time after time exhibiting toward defeated opponents his innate sense of decency. He was a gracious loser, too, on the rare occasions when that happened. Even his disastrous comeback, which ended when a youthful Rocky Marciano knocked him out, 17 years after Louis's first pro fight, did not dim the legend in which he was held.

The onslaught of World War II added to his luster. He joined the army a month after Pearl Harbor and was hailed as a prime example of American unity and patriotism. Black Americans loved him because of the vicarious satisfaction he gave in standing up to and defeating the white man again and again (few of Louis's opponents were black), and white Americans put him on a pedestal. More than Paul Robeson, Marian Anderson, A. Philip Randolph, Louis came to represent the Negro in white eyes. The often lurid white press in the beginning had described Louis as though he were an animal that had dropped from a tree. (Grandland Rice, a renowned columnist of the day, called him "a bush master," "a brown cobra," and referred to him as having "the speed of the jungle, the instinctive speed of the wild.") Now it patronized him, overlooking his faults and dwelling on his dignity and his good deeds.

"There never has been a heavyweight champion who has behaved better," wrote the "Chicago Tribune." "There are those who say he isn't very bright, but he has had enough education and he is bright enough to know where his duty lies."

Some black intellectuals resented white America's choice of a boxer as the symbol of his race while ignoring those better able to voice black needs and wants and attitudes. But Mead argues that Louis's accomplishments in the ring and his admired behavior out of it forced white America to "look" at the no longer invisible black man and to praise what it saw. If one black could command such recognition and respect from whites, then others could too. Ergo, the Federal Employment Practices Commission, Jackie Robinson, Brown vs. Board of Education, Rosa Parks, Dr. King, equal opportunity. The fight goes on, but, according to Mead, Louis got it going.

His account of Louis's career and personality draws heavily on earlier, livelier books about the fighter, but Mead's research, notably a detailed analysis of the racial bias in sports journalism 50 years ago, adds much to the story.

Solution to Previous Puzzle  
**STAKE**   **STEP**   **SWAB**  
**LAVIN**   **TIRE**   **HERR**  
**EXIST**   **ANIL**   **ELSA**  
**WISHING**   **WELL**   **LOG**  
**LANDED**   **ROTTEN**   **ROSA**  
**OLEO**   **ACES**   **EASING**  
**OVERALL**   **HORATIO**  
**PARIS**   **UTAH**   **TOAD**  
**DENSER**   **AGENDA**  
**CLOSET**   **ECRU**  
**LAW**   **WELL**   **READMAN**  
**APER**   **AILE**   **VOILE**  
**ISLE**   **KRIS**   **ASTIR**  
**MELD**   **SASS**   **SETTO**

10/29/85

Robert W. Creamer is the author of "Boyz: The Legend Comes to Life" and "Stengel: His Life and Times." He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

## CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THE 15th game of the world championship chess match between Anatoly Karpov and Gary Kasparov was the first time that Karpov had used the symmetrical Petrov Defense in this series.

When Karpov played 7...B-KN5 (in place of the normal move order with 7...B-K2) in the 28th game of their previous title match, Kasparov had played 8 R-K1.

B-K2; 9 P-B4, N-B3 with an eventual draw. Now, seeing it again, the challenger varied with the immediate 8 P-B4.

This was not vulnerable to exploitation by 8...N-QP? because 9 BxN!, PxR; 10 QxN, QxN; 18 QxP, thus obtaining an equal game. An attempt to keep the material such as

16...Q-Q2?; 17 B-K3, followed by 18 QR-Q1, would

have been too risky, as would

16...P-QR3; 17 P-QR4,

punch. He could also try 9 PxR; 18 QxN.

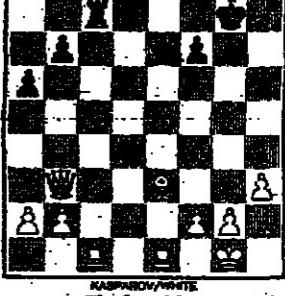
except that in similar positions Black has obtained a comfortable game by 9...BxN; 10 QxB, QxP.

The challenger, true to himself, took up the gage and chose a gambit with 9 N-B3, BxN; 10 WxN, NxP. After 11 R-K1ch; B-K2; 12 Q-Q1, it would have been risky for Black to play 12...P-P, 13 BxP, since 13...Q-Q7 allows 14 R-K1, while 13...N-B3 allows 14 RxP, while 13...N-B3 allows 14 R-K1, 13...N-B3 allows 14 Q-N3.

Karpov, true to himself, handed back the pawn with 12...N-K3; 13 PxN, NxP; 14 B-Nisch; F-B3; 15 N-N3, PxR; 16 Q-N3-O; 17 N-Nich, QxN; 18 QxP, thus obtaining an equal game. An attempt to keep the material such as

16...Q-Q2?; 17 B-K3, followed by 18 QR-Q1, would have been too risky, as would

16...P-QR3; 17 P-QR4, punch. He could also try 9 PxR; 18 QxN.

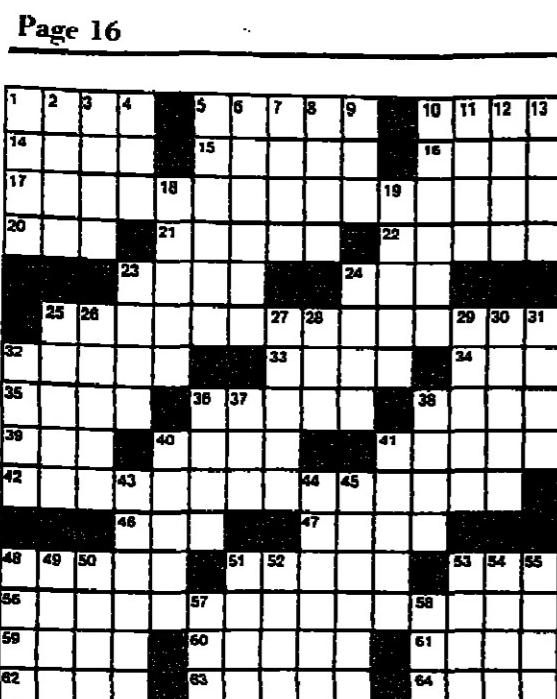


Karpov/black  
Final position

After 22...N-Q5, the game would have become dead level with 23 BxN, R-Rx; 24 RxR, RxB, so the players agreed to a draw.

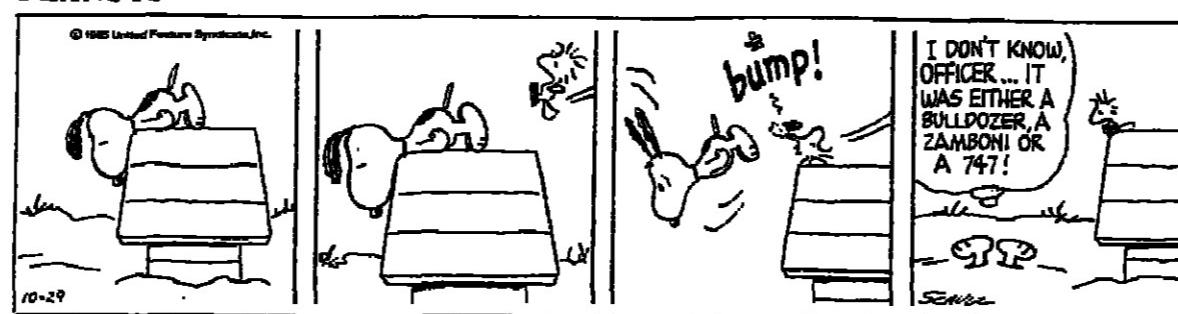
**PETROV DEFENSE**

White	Black
P-K4	N-B3
P-K5	BxN
P-Q4	RxP
P-Q5	N-N3
P-Q6	QxN
P-Q7	QxP
P-Q8	N-B3
P-Q9	QxN
P-Q10	QxP

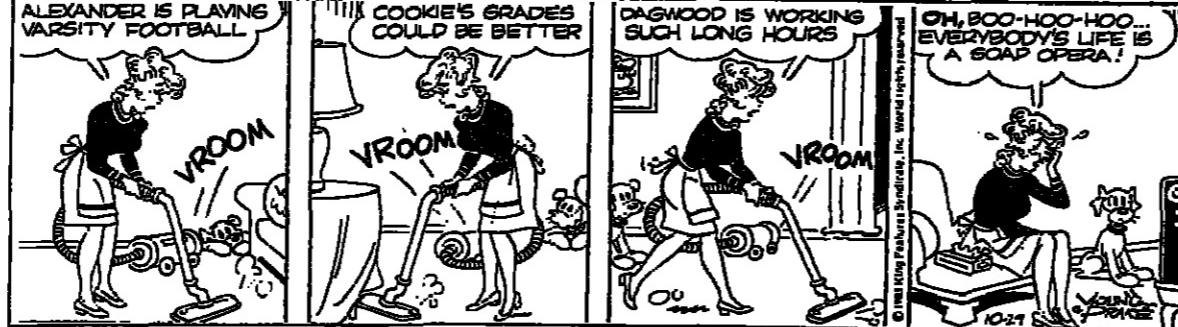


**ACROSS**  
1 Autumnal foliage hues  
5 Tunes  
10 Trunk in a forest  
14 Author Wiesel  
15 The Hunter  
16 Consumer  
17 Beautiful tamarisks  
20 Omaha Beach craft  
21 and dined  
22 Caesar's edict  
23 Wampum  
24 Compass pt.  
25 Autumnal beauty  
32 Stock-market item  
33 Les Etats—  
34 Diamond fig.  
35 Autumnal color  
36 Walled, in a way  
38 Off Broadway prize  
39 Superlative suffice  
40 Spores  
41 Beam  
42 Nut-bearing beauties  
46 Neighbor of Afr.  
47 — Nanette  
48 Open courts  
C New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



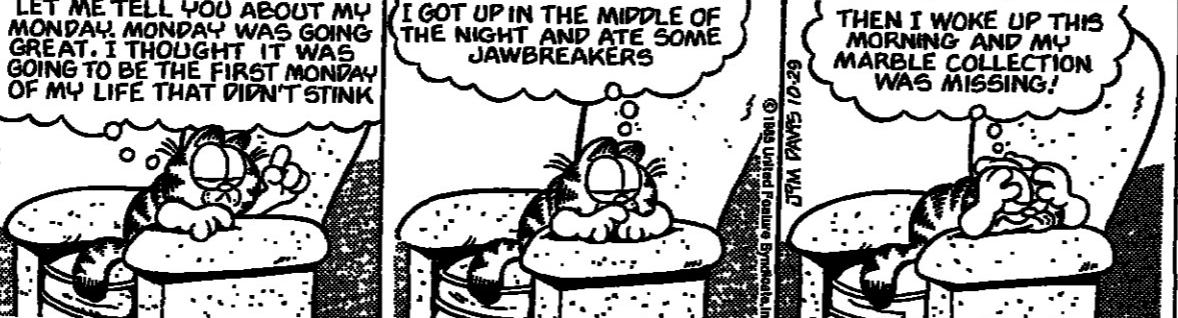
## WIZARD of ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



## DENNIS THE MENACE



"KNOW WHAT? THAT BOW TIE MAKES YOU LOOK GIFT-WRAPPED."

## JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**CALLI**

**ADDEJ**

**TERIAP**

**VINTER**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: TO [REDACTED]

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: BOOTY FORAY METRIC IMPEND

Answer: What some musical performances sound like someone's having—AN "OPERATION"

## WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW

ASIA HIGH LOW

AFRICA HIGH LOW

LATIN AMERICA HIGH LOW

NORTH AMERICA HIGH LOW

ASIA HIGH LOW

MIDDLE EAST HIGH LOW

OCEANIA HIGH LOW

FRANKFURT: Slighty cloudy, 54°/57°

LONDON: Partly cloudy, 54°/57°

PARIS: Cloudy, Temp. 54°/57°

ROMA: Showers, 54°/57°

BERLIN: Partly cloudy, 54°/57°

VIENNA: Partly cloudy, 54°/57°

WARSZAWA: Partly cloudy, 54°/57°

ZURICH: Partly cloudy, 54°/57°

ANKARA: Partly cloudy, 54°/57°

ISTANBUL: Partly cloudy, 54°/57°

DAMASCUS: Partly cloudy, 54°/57°

JERUSALEM: Partly cloudy, 54°/57°

TAIPEI: Partly cloudy, 54°/57°

SHANGHAI: Partly cloudy, 54°/57°

TAIWAN: Partly cloudy, 54°/57°

MANILA: Partly cloudy, 54°/57°

SINGAPORE: Partly cloudy, 54°/57°

TOKYO: Partly cloudy, 54°/57°

SEOUL: Partly cloudy, 54°/57°

SYDNEY: Partly cloudy, 54°/57°

CL-CLOUDY: 54°/57°

H-HAIL: 54°/57°

O-CLOUDY: 54°/57°

R-RAIN: 54°/57°

SH-SHOWERS: 54°/57°

ST-SHOWERS: 54°/57°

STORMY: 54°/57°

CL-CLOUDY: 54°/57°

H-HAIL: 54°/57°

O-CLOUDY: 54°/57°

R-RAIN: 54°/57°

SH-SHOWERS: 54°/57°

ST-SHOWERS: 54°/57°

STORMY: 54°/57°

CL-CLOUDY: 54°/57°

H-HAIL: 54°/57°

O-CLOUDY: 54°/57°

R-RAIN: 54°/57°

SH-SHOWERS: 54°/57°

ST-SHOWERS: 54°/57°

STORMY: 54°/57°

## SPORTS

*Joyful in life*  
**It's a Knockout in Game 7: Royals Win the World Series, 11-0**By Gordon Edes  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — The St. Louis Cardinals completed the Interstate 20 World Series on Sunday night with all the grace of a truck on the highway, leaving bodies strewn across the carpet of Royals Stadium. John Tudor fled, then bled. Whitey Herzog was sent.

Joaquin Andujar was taken away.

The seventh game of the 82nd World Series was won by the Kansas City Royals, 11-0, in a command performance by Bret Saberhagen. He

became the youngest to win the Series' most valuable player award. His team became the first to win a Series after losing the first two at home.

History also will record that the Cardinals became just the fifth team to lose a Series after winning three games to one.

But that by itself is embarrassment enough. So is

the fact that the highest-scoring team in the Series scored in just 185, the lowest average score in seven games.

"That's almost a disgrace," said Herzog, the manager. "That's almost a disgrace."

It was not the only one. In a fifth inning that rivaled anything seen in a Stanley Cup hockey game, Herzog and his pitcher of the moment, Denlinger, were ejected for arguing ball and strike calls with the home-plate umpire, Don Denlinger. It was Denlinger's controversial call at first base in the bottom of the ninth inning Saturday night that might have kept the Cardinals from winning the Series in Game 6.

"That was the biggest disgrace I've ever seen," said one of the Cardinals, who requested anonymity, after Andujar had made a nationally telecast spectacle of himself by charging Denlinger twice and bumping him once. "When you're down 10-0, you don't argue calls."

Andujar, a 20-game winner each of the last two seasons but reduced to a mop-up role Sunday night, was unrepentant for his actions, which came when Denlinger called balls on two straight pitches to Jim Sundberg, the last on a 3-and-2 count.

"I'm sorry," Andujar said. "I had to do the right thing."

Herzog was ejected on the 2-and-2 pitch, becoming the first manager to be thrown out of a World Series game since Billy Martin of the Yankees in 1976, and the first, period, in a seventh game.

"I went out to keep Joaquin from being kicked out," said Herzog. "I didn't mind leaving. I'd seen enough."

Andujar was gone on the next pitch and had to be restrained by teammate Terry Pendleton and a coach, Nick Leyva. Mike Rourke, the Cardinals' pitching coach, finally wrapped his arms around Andujar and pulled him from the field.

Andujar was one of five pitchers Herzog used in the fifth inning, when the Royals scored six runs on seven hits, one walk and a wild pitch. The Royals had chased Tudor out of the game by the third inning, when they took a 5-0 lead on Darryl Moulé's two-run home run and Steve Balboni's two-run single.

Shortly thereafter, the Cardinals' ace was on his way to the hospital for stitches in his pitching hand, having pinched an electric fan in the dugout.

"I made a stupid mistake and cut myself — that's my personal business," said Tudor, who had returned to the clubhouse by the end of the game and stood there with a towel wrapped around his left hand, answering questions far longer than he had pitched.

Tudor's exit, in a season in which he had won

23 of his last 25 decisions — including two in the Series and one in the National League playoff

— was his earliest this year. The Mets had chased him after three innings on April 22, but that was when he was still mortal, losing seven of his first eight decisions.

"There's nothing superhuman about me," he said. "I just go out there and throw strikes, and let those guys," his teammates, "go out and play. I didn't do that tonight. I walked guys and I gave up a home run."

"This game was lost when we got down early.

For me, it came down to one ball game, and it was a complete disaster. Call it a choke, call it whatever you want, but I didn't come through when we needed it."

While the Cardinals were gradually turning from scarlet to crimson, Saberhagen was a rhapsody in blue, throwing just 93 pitches while allowing just five hits. He retired the last eight

Cardinals and finished with a 0.50 earned-run average in two complete games in the Series.

While others whined, Saberhagen just won.

"I would have been upset, too, if I wasn't getting my share of calls," he said. "But you can't let it get to you. Joaquin let it get to him."

The Cardinals now have a winter to face the reality of not only losing, but of unraveling before millions.

"We saw things coming apart at the seams," said their left fielder, Tim Landrum. "And we're only human beings."

Can the Royals, he asked, "say the same thing wouldn't have happened to them?"

The Royals, however, have to answer to no one. They are the champions. They showed them all: the California Angels, whom they overtook for the AL West Division title; the Toronto Blue Jays, whom they overtook for the league pennant; and finally, even the Cardinals.

**For Royals,  
Big Hearts,  
Good Times**

By Malcolm Moran

*New York Times Service*

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — So

to describe the Kansas City

Royals' first World Series champion?

Sterling? Shining? Shining?

Hal McRae said, and

"But it's unbelievable."

Asked how could this group over-

come the two consecutive three-game

dissadvantages? A sense of com-

posure? A sense of fear? A resent-

ment from a feeling of being over-

the-top? All of those things?

A clubhouse filled with screeches

of champagne showers is usually

the place to seek perspective.

A sense of perspective is one of

the qualities that helped win a

World Series championship.

We didn't want to go home,"

but McRae, Pat Sheridan, "We won six

of the regular season when if we didn't win, we'd

have to go home. The heart in these

is double-listed."

It comes from us, I guess," said

Ivy Bialacana. "We just tried

to stay relaxed, tried not to put

pressure on ourselves. There's

such pressure. When you're

winning, no one expects you to win,

it's easier to play. I don't know

it is. If you ask any pitcher,

always easier to pitch if you're

in 3-0 when you're down

I can't explain it."

In the end, after the struggle to

become the California Angels to

the American League West

championship, the three straight

victories to overtake To-

lo to the pennant and the

chance to force a seventh game

against St. Louis, the Royals were

not puzzled by the sense of con-

fidence they felt before the game

that day night.

When we got even," Frank

he said, "we were going to take

pride."

"We knew we were going to win

right," Bialacana said. "We just

had to do it."

"This coaching staff," said Char-

les Bialacana.

So we did it."

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## ART BUCHWALD

*Gorbachev's Image Maker*

**WASHINGTON** — Every TV network is feverishly competing to get a presumptive interview with Mikhail Gorbachev.

The person who will make the final decision is the incomparable Soviet image maker, Mik Deaverovich. It was Deaverovich who sold the Russian people on the fact that style was more important than substance. As Gorbachev's press chief during the recent Soviet elections, Deaverovich came up with the catchy slogan "Vote for somebody who is red, but not dead."

So effective was Deaverovich's political strategy that when Konstantin Chernenko died, Gorbachev was elected less than five hours later — in a landslide. Since then Deaverovich has been consulted on everything Gorbachev does.

He was responsible for doing the advance work on the secretary's trips to London and Paris as well as setting up photo opportunities with Margaret Thatcher, François Mitterrand and Tip O'Neill.

Deaverovich has posed Gorbachev talking to nurses in a Lenin hospital, listening to handbags in a Lenin auto works, and shaking hands at a university with Lenin grads.

Not only does Deaverovich serve Gorbachev, but he also works for the Soviet leader's wife. Moscow watchers say that Raisa Gorbachev, who is the real power in the Kremlin, does not make a move without first checking it out with Deaverovich.

This being the case I decided to pick up the phone and speak to the man. It was much easier than I thought.

The Soviet operator put me right

**Gateway Arch, 20 Years On**

*United Press International*

**S.T. LOUIS**, Missouri — The Gateway Arch, the United States' tallest monument, designed by the architect Eero Saarinen, marked its 20th anniversary Monday, with only a bit of graffiti to show its age.

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